

## MUNICH GREATLY EXCITED OVER THE ARREST OF 17 MOST PROMINENT MEN

(By Associated Press)  
Munich, Dec. 31.—Seventeen of the most prominent men, including one non-Bavarian duke, were arrested here last night by the police, assisted by members of the local soldiers' council.

The arrests caused the greatest sensation experienced by the city since the revolution. They claim they were arranging for recruiting the citizen soldiers, but the police accuse them of aiming an attack on "the existing conditions."

Philadelphia, Dec. 31.—Revenge against judicial and police officials for the enforcement of the law against sedition and the display of the red flag of anarchy in this city, the police officials say, was the motive for the explosions here last night which wrecked the homes of three leading officials. The wrecked residences are situated in widely separated sections of the city.

## GREAT INTEREST IS BEING MANIFESTED IN ITALIAN VISIT

(By Associated Press)  
Paris, Dec. 31.—Great interest is manifested among the conference delegates and in French political circles in President Wilson's trip to Italy, because of the importance of the subjects he is expected to discuss there. Foremost among these subjects, it is supposed, will be the questions relative to the Adriatic, Fiume and Dalmatian coast, concerning which the Jugo-Slavs and the Italians are not in accord.

## MUSICIANS WILL MEET ST. LOUIS, JANUARY 1

(By Associated Press)  
St. Louis, Dec. 31.—Many American musicians and composers are expected to attend the fortieth annual convention of the music teachers' national association, which will open here tomorrow and continue three days.

## GREAT SHIP TOWED THRU CANAL ON SIDE

(By Associated Press)  
Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 31.—The 900-ton freighter Charles R. Van Hise has been cut in half and each section placed on its side and towed through the Welland canal. It entered the United States shipping board.

## ITALIANS SUSTAINED HEAVY WAR LOSSES

(By Associated Press)  
Rome, Dec. 31.—The supreme command of the Italian army has announced that the Italian losses on all fronts during the war totaled 460,000 killed and more than 16,000 of this number were officers.

## WESTPHALIAN COAL MINERS STRIKE AND ATTACK MINE GUARDS

(By Associated Press)  
Geneva, Dec. 31.—New disorders have occurred in the Ruhr valley coal fields in Westphalia, Germany. Armed strikers attacked the soldiers guarding the coal mines and the property was damaged. The strikers were finally compelled to resume work.

## HUNS DREW PICTURE OF U-BOAT IN THAMES RIVER BEFORE LONDON

(By Associated Press)  
London, Dec. 31.—One of the treasured possessions of the British admiralty is a German drawing showing a U-boat in the Thames before London with the famous inscription "Es Kommt ein Tag" (there comes a day). It was obtained by a member of the admiralty intelligence bureau from a source and by a method which British naval officers are still keeping secret. The picture shows a London skyline, with the houses of parliament and the dome of St. Paul's cathedral. In the foreground is the German submarine flying a large imperial ensign. On the conning tower are three sailors facing the skyline, with their clenched fists menacingly raised above their heads. On the deck is another sailor in the same pose.

One line under the picture is "Unterseeboot vor London" (submarine before London), to which the officer who got the picture could not refrain from adding "Ich denke nicht" (I don't think). It is announced the picture, inscriptions and all, but with the imperial ensign replaced by the British white ensign, will be reproduced and furnished to any newspaper that desires to publish it.

## CARRANZA IS GIVEN UNUSUAL POWERS BY HIS DEPUTIES

Mexico City, Dec. 31.—Extraordinary powers in financial matters have been extended to President Carranza by the chamber of deputies. Under the new authority President Carranza is expected soon to issue decrees removing until June 30, 1919, the import duties on foodstuffs, articles of primary necessity to the country and on agricultural implements and irrigation machinery. It is expected that duties on automobiles will be removed for a period of three months.

## FAVORABLE REPORTS RECEIVED FROM THE ARCHANGEL REGION

(By Associated Press)  
Washington, Dec. 31.—Favorable reports on the situation in the Archangel region of Russia, where some unofficial reports have pictured the north Russian allied and American forces as facing destruction at the hands of the Bolsheviks in overwhelming numbers, have been given to the state department here by a representative of the Archangel government.

## LOUISVILLE BANKERS SEEK TO KEEP ALIVE SPIRIT OF THRIFT

(By Associated Press)  
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 31.—Liberty loans have taught the people the golden lesson of saving, and Louisville bankers, judging from recent advertisements, are anxious to prevent a return to the old habits of waste. One novel plan to induce persons to become permanent savers is a special service offered by one of the city's largest financial institutions.

## SIXTEEN LIVES LOST WHEN U. S. STEAMER WAS BLOWN ASHORE

(By Associated Press)  
Manila, Dec. 31.—Sixteen lives are believed to have been lost when the United States shipping board's steamer Quantic was driven ashore in a storm Christmas night on Table island 25 miles east of Mindoro. The missing were passengers and members of the crew.

## MINISTERS SOUTH GERMAN STATES IN BIG CONFERENCE

(By Associated Press)  
Munich, Dec. 31.—Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian premier, has gone to Stuttgart to share in an important conference relative to food supplies. It is understood that ministers from all of the southern German states are participating in the Stuttgart conference, which also will discuss the unity of the empire and the south German demands for equal rights.

(By Associated Press)  
Paris, Dec. 31.—Kurt Eisner, premier of Bavaria, has sided with the independent socialists against Friedrich Ebert, the German premier, according to advices to Le Petit of Paris.

## BIG PACKERS TELL PUBLIC ONLY PART OF ACTUAL TRUTH

Chicago, Dec. 31.—Small profits on meat, which have been extensively advertised by the American meat packers, do not tell the whole story about packers' profits. The impression packers leave for the public is that their meat profits are reasonable. One packer, for instance, in buying advertising space to discuss "packers' profits, large and small," declares: "If no packer profits had been earned you could have bought your meat at only a fraction of a cent per pound cheaper."

In this connection it is common knowledge that the packers have become vastly more than beef handlers or pork purveyors. Beef and pork constitute a large part of their business, but they have branched out into important interest or control in many other fields. In the consideration of the earnings of many of these packer subsidiaries, the "fraction of a cent" profit on beef has little place.

Leather profits have been conspicuous and the federal trade commission called the attention of the government to packers' extensive dealings and earnings in this line. Lard compounds at present afford a rich field for the packers' enterprise. Glue profits are said to be heavy to the benefit of the packers. Fertilizer yields large earnings. Rendering companies' profits run big. Such are a few of the operations in which packers are today making large profits—out of all proportion to the advertised "fraction of a cent a pound" on beef. Some special lines may be unusually profitable. For instance, there is one member of the big five packers which a few years back was encountering vicissitudes, while the leaders were going ahead piling up huge surpluses and engaging in new financing. This fifth packer had hard sledding, but managed to pull through largely on the profits of a popular cleaning preparation for the kitchen.

Most of the enterprises mentioned relate in some way to the packing industry. Outside of this original field packers have subsidiaries or they have money invested in companies quite apart from packing, which return their own rich dividends. The sale, for example, of railroad supplies has been exceedingly profitable for certain packers. One packing house has more than a hundred subsidiaries which are known. How many more this concern may have which are not known is a question.

An important thing in connection with these profits is that packers often have to stand losses in opening new fields. In entering a new line of business the packer may take a loss for several years before getting established. Packers are continually expanding. It is, of course, the public which has to stand such losses for the money to do it is drawn from the profits supplied by business where profits are large enough to permit disposal in this fashion.

## MAY RESULT IN FAR REACHING EFFECT TO LABORERS OF WORLD

(By Associated Press)  
London, Dec. 31.—The British war cabinet is considering a proposal which may have an important bearing on future labor questions throughout the world, according to the Express. The proposal is to ask the peace conference as one of its earliest sessions to appoint a commission to inquire into the international adjustment of conditions of employment and submit a plan for a permanent international court and an organization to secure joint action in such matters.

## THE WEATHER

New Orleans, Dec. 31.—Tonight and Wednesday cloudy, probably rain and colder; temperature 26 to 30 degrees. Later: Cold wave coming, freezing to coast by Thursday morning.

## ALLIED FORCES NOW IN CONTROL GREAT BAKU OIL CENTER

(By Associated Press)  
Constantinople, Dec. 31.—Allied forces now control the Black sea coast and the British have occupied Batumi, which is connected by pipe line with the oil center of Baku on the Caspian sea, according to an announcement made here.

## NO MORE DISCHARGES.

San Antonio, Dec. 31.—No more men or officers will be discharged from the 18th division, Camp Travis, it was officially announced at division headquarters. This division is one of those designated to receive men who wish to re-enlist in the army. The idea that there would be wholesale discharges apparently arose from the fact that a few men were discharged because they were badly needed by their families. More than 300 letters are being received at division headquarters daily asking for the discharge of men in the division.

## RELEASE SINN FEINERS.

(By Associated Press)  
London, Dec. 31.—The release of all Sinn Feiners interned in England is expected in the immediate future.

## BOLSHEVIKISM HAS CONSIDERATION OF U. S. DELEGATION

(By Associated Press)  
Paris, Dec. 31.—Bolshevism has been given serious consideration by the American delegates to the peace conference, especially since the receipt of dispatches indicating the progress of the German Bolshevik element toward gaining control in Berlin.

## OCTOGENARIAN DEAD.

Brenham, Dec. 31.—M. A. Healy, aged 80 years, died at the family residence following an illness of some weeks' duration. Decedent was born in Ireland and came to America in his extreme youth. For some years he had employment in Brazoria county and, coming to Brenham in 1866, he opened a hardware store and for more than fifty years he conducted the business. During the war between the states he served in George Girmings' regiment, Capt. I. M. Onin's company. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias and Washington camp, Confederate Veterans.

## HERR LOEBE PREFERS EDITORSHIP TO PLACE GERMAN GOVERNMENT

(By Associated Press)  
Copenhagen, Dec. 31.—Herr Loeb, whose appointment to a place in the cabinet was announced yesterday, has informed the central council of soldiers and workmen of Germany that he does not wish to enter the government, preferring to continue his work at Brestau, where he is editor of a newspaper, according to a semi-official statement published in Berlin. The congress of the Spartacus group, which is in session in Berlin, has adopted a resolution that no honorable proletarian must have anything to do with the independent socialists. It is resolved also that the new party will be formed under the title of "communist labor party of German Spartacus band."

## WILL CONFER SERVICE MEN.

St. Louis, Dec. 31.—To hasten the readjustment of employment conditions during demobilization the United States labor bureau has established a branch office here for the benefit of men in the service. Before the office could be formally opened more than 200 applications were filed in a 48-hour period. While the preliminaries of the work were being arranged 75 of these men were given jobs. In this undertaking the labor bureau is working in conjunction with various war activities.

## RETIRED ARMY OFFICER DEAD.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Brig. Gen. Chambers McKibbin, veteran of many campaigns, died here, aged 77 years. He was retired in 1902 after forty years of active service in the civil war, Indian campaigns, the Spanish-American war and Philippine insurrections. Gen. McKibbin was a native of Pennsylvania. Burial will be made in Arlington national cemetery.

## RUSSIAN PEASANTS REVOLT AGAINST THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

(By Associated Press)  
Paris, Dec. 31.—The attitude of the peasants in the Moscow region is alarming the Soviet government, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Journal. Early in December he reports the peasants actively revolted and it was a week before they were subdued.

## PEOPLE OF MANCHESTER MAKE WILSON FREEMAN OF THEIR ANCIENT CITY

President Delivers Most Important Address of English Tour—Tone of Homely Simplicity Was the General Characteristic of All Proceedings.

## BOLSHEVIKISM ON RAMPAGE IN PARTS OF SILESIA-GERMANY

(By Associated Press)  
London, Dec. 31.—The Bolsheviks broke out in German Silesia on Saturday, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Express. The miners who are on a strike have seized the officers of the company employing them and under the menace of loaded rifles have compelled them to sign "all sorts of documents."

It is stated the disorders are of the Russian Bolshevik character and that there has been murdering and pillaging in the affected regions.

## NONAGENARIAN PASSES AWAY.

Austin, Dec. 31.—Dr. L. D. Hill, a resident of Travis county for fifty years, died after a brief illness. He was 90 years of age and is survived by his widow; a daughter, Mrs. E. E. Winfrey of Martin, and two sons, Joe T. Hill and F. M. D. Hill of Austin.

## TEN ARMY HOSPITAL PROJECTS ABANDONED

(By Associated Press)  
Washington, Dec. 31.—The abandonment of ten army hospitals was announced today by the war department. Among them is the school for blind at Nashville, Tenn.

## RURAL SCHOOL FUND.

Austin, Dec. 31.—The state board of education has authorized a supplemental apportionment of \$440,431 of the rural school appropriations of \$1,000,000, this apportionment going to 1240 rural school districts over the state. The total apportionment made is \$658,012, leaving \$341,012 yet to be apportioned.

## WOULD CONFER RANK.

Washington, Dec. 31.—A bill to confer the rank of captain by brevet on all claimants of local draft boards, government appeal boards, medical and legal advisory boards, and the rank of first lieutenant by brevet on other members of such boards serving during the war, was introduced by Senator Henderson of Nevada.

## CONGRESS MAY ASK PEACE CONFERENCE CONSIDER QUESTION

Washington, Dec. 31.—It is understood that the foreign affairs committee of the house of representatives, after the December recess, will take up the Irish resolution, which, if it should be reported favorably and passed by congress, would be a request to the United States peace commissioners to urge action in the conference that will insure for Ireland self-determination. The purpose behind this resolution, inasmuch as the British government has been and is ready to give Ireland home rule as soon as the whole body of the Irish people can agree among themselves, is not to aid Ireland, it is well understood. The purpose is held by friends of the administration to be to bring about some form of interference by the United States in a question that is purely local to Great Britain and Ireland, so that an entering wedge toward estrangement may be inserted in the relations between the United States and the United Kingdom.

It is understood that, if the resolution can only be brought to the floor, or hearings held upon its merits, reports of all debates and of the hearing will be sent to London, to make mischief. It is not regarded possible for the resolution to pass both the branches of the national legislature even if it should be reported, but as the case stands the purpose of the resolution's promoters is believed to be not in its passage, but to provide material for the creation of resentment on the other side against this country's interference. The dangerous phase of this situation is that many members of the lower house, who do not know the iniquitous and reactionary purpose of this movement, may be deceived by the oft-repeated falsehood that Great Britain is treating Ireland unjustly.

Manchester, Dec. 31.—The people of Manchester made President Wilson a freeman of their city Monday. They did more than that; they made him at home. It seemed as though all the men, women and children of the town and many from Lancashire-at-large cheered the president at some stage of the crowded five hours in which he made a sort of democratic royal passage from one point of interest to another, which was strenuous enough and vast enough to exhaust even the hardest political campaigner.

The general atmosphere of all the proceedings was intimate and friendly; often the people got near enough to shake hands. Even the ceremony of conferring the freedom of the city had a tone of homely simplicity and seemed more like a college commencement than a formally staged ritual. The assembly sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," which could hardly have occurred at a state banquet in the Guildhall.

It was a happy inspiration that led the aldermen to throw open the largest hall in the city instead of following custom by holding the ceremony in the municipal chamber. This by no means reduced the effect of the important speech which the president delivered.

His most important pronouncement, perhaps, to Englishmen, the most important he has made in England, that the United States would make no covenant with any power except one with all the powers was not lost upon his hearers. No other audience during his European appearance has absorbed the president's utterances so eagerly, so understandingly and has so quickly responded to every important point. No other audience has resembled so noticeably the character and types of people to whom the president has been accustomed to speak at home.

Perhaps this was because Lancashire has contributed so many citizens to the United States and has such close industrial connections and follows American affairs with keener interest than most English counties.

## GERMANS WILL NOT LET POLES USE THE VILNA RAILROADS

London, Dec. 31.—Germany has refused to accede to the demand of the Poles that Polish troops be permitted to use the railroad from the Polish frontier to Vilna, according to Warsaw advices to the Mail.

The Berlin government is said to have based its refusal on the ground that permission from the entente nations was necessary.

## ITALY'S POLITICAL UPHEAVAL WILL NOT EFFECT WILSON'S TRIP

Paris, Dec. 31.—Plans for the departure of President Wilson for Rome Wednesday night will not be affected by the crisis in the Italian cabinet. The cabinet situation in Rome is said to be purely political and outside of the range of the president's visit to Italy.

## GENERAL STRIKE IN URUGUAY AVERTED

(By Associated Press)  
Montevideo, Dec. 31.—As a result of the precautions taken by the military authorities, the effort by the "maximum" list of agitators to inaugurate a general strike has been abandoned, according to evening newspapers.

## VON HINDENBURG TO SUPPORT BRITISH BERLIN OCCUPATION

(By Associated Press)  
London, Dec. 31.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has telegraphed to German industrial magnates saying that he would support the British occupation of Berlin, according to Berlin dispatches to the Mail under date of Saturday.



## BRYAN WEEKLY EAGLE

H. L. Edwards ..... Editor  
Arch B. O'Flaherty ..... Gen. Manager.

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**RATES**  
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One month ..... \$ .65  
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TELEPHONE 36.

### WILL YOU DO IT?

The great trouble with most people is that they are too prone to live within themselves. They are content to move along in a groove, which grows deeper and deeper each passing day. They are satisfied to drift along just as they drifted last year and the year before.

Many growl and fume and kick to themselves and to their wives and children, but few make any effort to better conditions they know to be wrong.

How many Bryan people have walked the same muddy sidewalks for the last ten years, or more, without making an intelligent protest. How many women have had their dresses spoiled by mud and slush; how many children have got their feet wet and muddy, and tracked that mud into homes furnished with elegant carpets and rugs, because the mothers would not make an intelligent protest against the conditions of the streets and sidewalks?

Do you know that Texans are the best people on earth? They are brave and hospitable, they are good neighbors, they are fine companions, but they are among the worst people in the world to let things just drift along.

Texans are proud, and they have a right to be. No state in the union can boast such men as Texas has turned out; the state has produced men of giant intellects, great leaders in the councils of the nation, heroic warriors, and the people of the state are justified in feeling proud; but there is one thing in which the state has not kept abreast of its neighboring states, and that is in civic improvements.

There is no use to mince matters or beat the devil around the bush—Texas is twenty-five years behind the times when it comes to modern improvements. We lack good roads, we are short on sidewalks, we are short on modern homes, we are indifferent to those creature comforts which come with pleasant, convenient places to live in, we fail to recognize the advantage of fixing up our homes, our towns and our state to make it attractive to strangers. We have not realized that it means actual dollars and cents in the pockets of every man in the state, the county and the town to have a well kept, attractive country.

Other states have seen the dollars to be made in this way, and they are reaping their profits. Why should not Texans do the same?

Why should not Bryan shake off the sloth and the indifference that has held it back—that has kept it drifting along as hundreds of other towns have drifted, and do something worth while. Bryan has the people to do this—people that are refined, that have the ability, that have the experience, that have the ambition, and it should be done.

No town in the state possesses so many advantages as does Bryan to be a beautiful city, a city for refined, cultured people. We have the greatest schools in the south, we have a fine climate, we have rich, productive soil, we have railroad facilities, we have everything to make such a town as would appeal irresistibly to those men and women who want a permanent home, where they will be surrounded by refining influences—who want to move away from the bustle and confusion of the larger commercial centers.

Just think! Here it is midwinter, and flowers bloom in the open yards, grasses and shrubbery are green and beautiful. Bryan stores are well stocked with a great assortment of merchandise from the four corners of the earth; the banks are full of money; palatial houses rear their roofs to the bright skies, and their inmates come forth to wade and slosh through mud holes in sidewalks left by last week's rain!

Shame on such a condition! Quit thinking so much about your own petty affairs; be big enough, be great enough, to think about your town, your neighbors and the stranger within your gates.

Don't let such an opportunity as is offered Bryan to be the educational and cultural center of the state slip away. Such an opportunity is here. Let us grasp it. Let us make Bryan such a town as all who come city, clean in morals and clean physically.

The new year will soon be here. Take yourself in hand and register a solemn vow that you will work for your town; resolve to improve and beautify your home; resolve that you will talk for, work for and boost for Bryan—a Bryan more beautiful, more attractive and more appealing to all who come to visit or to stay in it.

### BUILD GOOD ROADS.

Good roads are the most valuable asset a town or county can have. Good roads enable the farmers to come

to town and bring the stuff they raise; good roads enable larger loads to be hauled with less drain on teams; good roads are time savers; good roads take a community out of the "back number" class and puts it among the class that is worth while; good roads enable you to receive a better return from your farmers; good roads keep the young folks at home, by enabling them to get around to the neighbors and friends; good roads build up a community, a county and a city as nothing else will. Build good roads in Brazos county.

### ITALY'S OF RIGHT.

It is reported that France is opposing the proposition to allow Italy to retain Trieste and the Trieste.

It is hard to believe that the report is true; but if it is, France is in the wrong.

This section is Italian in population, Italian in instinct and Italian in desires, aspirations and characteristics. It was taken away from Italy by Austria; but just as Alsace-Lorraine remained French, so has the Trieste remained Italian.

France never forgot her lost provinces, neither has Italy forgotten. France yielded her provinces to superior brute force; Italy did the same. France has dreamed for many years of the time when her provinces, wrenched from her by might, would be again a part of the French republic. Italy has dreamed the same dream, and it is inconceivable that France should now oppose Italy's just desires that she be allowed to retain her provinces due her by every right.

The Trieste belongs to Italy by right of racial characteristics and by right of the heroic work and the great sacrifices that Italy made in the war, and by right of having reconquered them from her ancient enemy—Austria.

### BUSINESS NECESSITY.

One of the ladies living in the bottom told a representative of The Eagle today that she started to come to Bryan last Monday for the purpose of doing some trading. She started in an automobile and got stuck in the mud. After working for some time and then having to go and get some of the neighbors to come and pull the car out she was so muddy and disgusted that she felt in anything but a humor to go shopping, and she returned and did not come to town until today. She ruined a fine pair of shoes, spoiled a good dress and got her automobile muddy and dirty.

She lost in dollars and cents because the roads were bad. Bryan merchants lost the profits they would have made on the goods she would have bought if she could have got to town when she wanted to.

Fine business all around, and still we claim to be up-to-date people. Good roads are not a luxury; they are a business necessity.

### TWO THINGS TO DO.

The merchants of Bryan are taking stock and closing up the year's business. It is pretty safe to say that they all will show a nice balance on the right side of the ledger. This is as it should be and they deserve it.

Why not show a better profit next year? It may be done, and well done if the business men of Bryan put forth the same efforts to secure business during the coming year as they did during the past six weeks.

The man who runs by spurts makes progress, but the man who takes a steady pace at the best gait he can sustain and keeps it up month in and month out is the man that arrives.

The business men of Bryan are qualified to do a larger and better business than they are doing. There are some as keen, shrewd and well posted business men in Bryan as there are in the state, and there are some stocks of goods in the city that would be a credit to a town three times the size of Bryan. Bryan has the merchants and the goods to easily do a business double the amount it is doing.

There are hundreds of people who would trade in Bryan if they were given the opportunity and knew that they could get the quality of goods and at the prices they can get here.

Bryan has got beyond the one man stage. No one man can build the town. If the business men of the city will realize in time that their individual business may be increased just in proportion as the business of the town is increased and that to increase the business of the city it is necessary—absolutely necessary to have team work. If Bryan is to grow and fulfill its destiny we must quit thinking in terms of individual good and think in terms of community good. We must realize that the community must succeed and progress if we are to succeed and prosper.

There are two things that should be done by Bryan and Brazos county the coming year. If we don't do these two things we are a bunch of common slackers and don't deserve to have anything better than we have.

These two things are, first; inaugurate and put into operation a systematic road building program which will enable people to get into the city and through the county.

Start road building with the firm determination that if there is a dollar lost or wasted through graft, or "pull" hang the guilty party or parties.

Let every dollar appropriated for road building go into roads—not to feather some grafter's pocket. This can be done and must be done. The day when men can graft off public moneys is past. There are very few men in this world who object to putting out their money if they think they are getting value in return, but there are lots of us who object to parting with our hard earned coin if we think we are getting "stung."

In 1919 Brazos county must build roads, build good roads and honest roads, roads that can show one hundred cents in value for every dollar put in them.

Then Bryan must go after and get more business from outlying commun-

ities. A committee of the most far seeing, most patriotic business men of the city should take up this matter, carefully consider the proposition from every standpoint and then formulate a campaign for the coming year by which more business may be brought to the city. It can be done and will be done if even a half a dozen business men take hold of the matter in earnest.

### WHICH SHALL IT BE?

In this issue of The Eagle there appears an advertisement for the sale of \$53,000 worth of road bonds. These bonds are gilt-edged security and bear a good rate of interest.

They offer the moneyed men of the county an opportunity to make a good investment and at the same time help to start constructive work that is needed.

The bonds will be sold in denominations of \$500 up, and a certain portion of them will mature each year.

There are a number of men in the county amply able to take any part, or all, of these bonds.

The national government has removed the restrictions that was placed on the sale of these bonds when the nation went to war, and every far-sighted business man and public official at this time is urging that as much constructive work as possible be started so as to help the nation change back to a peace basis.

It was our patriotic duty to support the government during war; it was our duty to place our time and our money at the disposal of the government when the very life of the nation was threatened. Millions did this. All private and communal interests were submerged for the common good.

The war is over, and it is now our duty to help the nation back to a peace footing.

It is not only our duty to do this, but it is good common sense to do so. We may not expect to prosper unless our community prospers, and our community will not prosper unless we help it to prosper.

Some people, and good people, too, argue that at this time there is a shortage of labor, and because of this no public work should be undertaken. They claim that the old industries will absorb all available labor, and they look for wages to revert to the pre-war standard.

They are mistaken in both of their assumptions. It will be many long years before wages decrease to anything like what they were before the war, and if we wait for that time to start constructive work we had just as well wipe Bryan off the map and forget it.

We must remember that the whole world is more than four years behind in constructive work. We must remember that for the last four years there has been an enormous destruction of all manner of property, and this destroyed property must be replaced. We must remember that the natural world increase under normal conditions demand that a certain amount of constructive work be done each year to meet the normal needs, and we must remember that this constructive work has stood still for the last four or five years. This fact is recognized by everyone who has even mediocre ability.

The best class of labor prefers to remain in its home community, and will do so if given the opportunity. It is also the best class of labor that will leave a community unless it be given employment.

It is the consensus of the great majority of men who have kept abreast of changing conditions that the next few years will be the greatest constructive period ever known in the history of the world. Plans are being made for such a period by the leading business men of all nations, and already industrial plants and railroads are advertising for help. As work gets under way in other communities there is going to be a growing demand for labor. Through the United States labor service bureau it is going to be possible to inform employers where idle or poorly paid labor may be found, and those employers and communities who have foreseen the conditions and have started work to send their representatives to the old-poky communities—like Bryan will be if we sit still and let things just drift—and will take away what labor we do have.

In this manner Bryan, if it allows such a condition to develop for want of energy on the part of its citizens, will go backward instead of forward. On the other hand, if we do our part and start public works that will give employment to our own people and attract others from a distance, we will go forward and continue to build up and prosper.

Which town do you want Bryan to be? It will be one or the other, and it is up to us—to you and I—to say which it will be. If left to itself, it will not advance nor improve. People build towns, and it rests wholly with you and I to say what kind of a town Bryan shall be in the future.

If we want the town and county to stagnate and drift along just any old way, let us acknowledge that we are weaklings; let us frankly admit that we have not the ability nor the energy to keep our place in the advancing hosts of civilization, and tell our friends and our neighbors that we are out of the race, that we don't want progressive people to settle among us, that we don't want modern conveniences, that we are content to jog along—growing narrower and more circumscribed in our outlook with each passing year.

Other counties and towns are going to progress and advance. Do we want to keep in their class? If we do, let us be up and doing. Let us do that which will keep the people we have here now in contentment and bring others to settle in our midst.

Let us either make Bryan and Brazos county places worth while; let us make good old Brazos county such a county as nature intended it to be; or let us quit, so those who want to do something may know that they can not expect to progress here.

The modern world will never consent to do without progress. Houston ran short on Christmas turkeys and those that were to be had sold around 40 cents on foot. Suppose the farmers of Brazos county had been encouraged to raise several thousand head by knowing that a turkey day would have been held in Bryan at which they would have found a ready cash market at the best prevailing prices, would there not have been several thousand more dollars in the hands of the farmers and the merchants of Brazos county than there is now. Secretary Eberstadt of the Commercial club wants Bryan to have a turkey day in the fall of 1919 and to let this fact be known in time so that all the people in the surrounding territory may avail themselves of the opportunity; this will offer. It's a good idea; push it along.

### Other Editors

#### Weapons in the Next War.

(New York Times.)

Prophets like Nobel and Bloch and Wells have long hidden us look forward to the day when war would be a constructive that it must be given up; when cities would be obliterated by a single bomb and a whole year's loss of conscripts mown down in an afternoon's fighting. Many thought that this war would be of that type, and were surprised when, despite its economic scope and intensity, it was fought out, generally speaking, on familiar lines, with no new inventions bringing sudden and overwhelming victory. But this negative instance does not prove that the next war may not be far more of a war of machines and far more destructive. The airplane has figures most often in the imaginations of those who saw wars that ended in a week with the destruction of one of the fighting nations. The airplane as a destructive agent did not accomplish a great deal in the war, but was this not due largely to accident? Its development was rudimentary at the beginning of the war compared to the stage reached even now, and the airplane of 1930 will be far more efficient than we are likely to foresee today. Moreover, at the outbreak of the war both sides were insufficiently supplied with airplanes and their manufacture on both sides was, generally speaking, at an even pace, so that after the needs of the battle front had been met there was a very small surplus left over for bombing cities far behind the lines. In a future war the nation which prepares in the air will have an enormous advantage over the one which does not. Already we have machines that can carry fifty men; soon, beyond doubt, we shall have the trans-Atlantic flight. If war broke out twenty years from now between the United States and a European nation, it might presumably begin by an attack on New York from the sky. Such attacks have done negligible damage in this war. But the greatest attack on London was made by some thirty airplanes; the attack on New York beginning the war of 1940 would probably be made by 3000 or 4000, and machines with far greater bomb-carrying capacity than those used today. Such a fleet could carry twenty million pounds of bombs, which would do a great deal of damage. The submarine did not win the war for Germany, but it gave the allies some very anxious moments. If Germany had had and used at the outset of the war the submarine fleet which she possessed early in 1917 the story might have been different. Offsets to the submarine have been devised, but it still is a dangerous weapon. Then there is poison gas. The leading gas authority of the British army has said that if the first German gas attack in April, 1915, had been made on a front of thirty miles instead of three it might have broken the whole western front. Again, as in the case of fair fighting, it was a matter of inadequate preparation. A nation strongly equipped with air fleets, submarines and new types of gas might make the next war almost as disastrous to its enemies as our prophets have predicted. Of course, no other nation would use these weapons so brutally as the Germans. But we can hardly yet rely on moral pressure to prevent their unauthorized use. The London Medical society has urged that poison gas be prohibited in all future wars, but it was prohibited in this war by the Hague convention. Agreements might be made that airplanes should not be used against undefended cities or behind the actual fighting area; but such agreements we had already. Germany might arm again in secret; other nations are more scrupulous than Germany, but a nation which was losing a war on which its national existence depended might not be able to resist the temptation to make use of forbidden weapons which would turn the tide against its foe. The proper regulation of these destructive instruments, whose true power we have hardly yet experienced, is one of the strong arguments for a league of nations, as well as one of the most severe tests of its workability.

#### Aims of the Allies.

(Washington Post.)

Several important facts are emerging from the changing conditions in Europe, and a consideration of these facts in the light of the previously avowed purpose of the allies gives a more definite idea of what is to come. These facts are:

The allies are determined that the German nation and its late allies shall pay for the cost of the war and the damage done.

The allies are determined that no difference of opinion among themselves shall be permitted to interfere with their united will as applied to the enemy.

The allies are determined that no distinct people shall be under the domination of another distinct people or government anywhere in Europe.

The allies are determined to use their armies, if necessary, to put down Bolshevism.

These facts foreshadow the German nation reorganized into republics, perhaps eventually forming a United States of Germany; the people relieved of militarism under the strict surveillance of allied representatives, who do not fail to collect the installments upon the indemnities fixed; the borders of Germany changed to conform to nationalities, the entire territory being much smaller than the old German empire. Under their own government the German people rapidly develop their suspended energies and prove their ability to pay off the entire cost of the war and the damages done.

The determination of the allies to avoid any disagreement among themselves pending the adjustment of peace conditions indicates that such stumbling-blocks as the creation of an ideal "league of nations," the reduction of armaments on sea and land, the surrender of each nation's right to fix such customs duties as it sees fit, and the demand that punitive damages shall not be assessed against the enemy countries, will all be swept into the rubbish heap. The great allied nations already form a league of nations. They intend to maintain this league, first for their own safety and, secondly, for the safety of smaller nations. If any question like "freedom of the seas" intrudes itself and threatens to destroy the league, the question itself and not the league will be destroyed. If governments or individuals preach a policy toward the enemy which would leave the allied nations suffering from injustice or danger, the allies will disregard such preachings and proceed to bind the enemy hard and fast: The terms of the general act of the Versailles conference will be such as to keep the allied powers in a league, all of them obligated to perform some duty in connection with the maintenance of peace and the protection of the weak states.

The absolute independence of distinct peoples is ordained by the allies. There will be a free Poland—a most difficult problem territorially, but one that must and will be solved. There will be a free Jugo-slav nation; a free Roumania, a free Bohemia and a free Armenia. The grip of the Turk will be wrested from the neck of the Greeks in Asia Minor and in the Aegean Isles. The Germans and the Magyars will have an opportunity to form free and independent states, but not at the expense of their neighbors; and if they do not choose to be free, they will at least be made harmless, and the Bulgars likewise.

#### Control the Wires.

(Chicago Tribune.)

Representative Moon, chairman of the house postoffice committee, has introduced Postmaster General Burleson's bill, submitted as an administration measure, for the continuance of government control and operation of wires. The fear that attaches to this government proposal is at least worth congressional consideration. The control of wires raises an issue which is not so strikingly and conspicuously raised in the question of government control and operation of any other utility and, therefore, the control of wires must be considered from the viewpoint of its peculiar relation to the democracy. It means, in possibility, the control of opinion. It means that a partisan use of the means of transmitting intelligence can be made. It means that suppression of opinion and information is possible and that such suppression can be undertaken by an administration for political effect. There is no means of transmission of information and intelligence so sensitive to covert governmental interruption and interference as the wire

service. It is the wire service which brings American citizens nearly all of their news and information upon which their opinions are based. Upon their opinions are based their political decisions. Upon their political decisions their government and its acts are based. To tamper with the method by which their information arrives to them is to tamper with the means by which they arrive at their decisions. Therefore, the control of wires is in possibility a control of opinion, and a control of decisions, and a control of government. The worst seldom happens in the American republic. What is most menacing is a possibility usually is avoided. But it is not safe to count upon this evidence. We can not increase constantly the disease germs in the American system of political being and rely constantly upon the effect of the white blood corpuscles, the cleansers, in the American corporation. No intelligent democracy weakens its protectives and increases the strength of the attack upon them. This consideration is submitted for the thought of congressmen who will be called upon to deal with the administration proposition to take over the control of the wires. A government control of the wires needs the safeguards which will insure the fair transmission of news, information and opinions in order that there may not be, in the thousand ways open to a partisan controller of the wires, an interruption of the fair play and the transmission of intelligence upon which American decisions are based. If we go to government control and operation of this utility it must be, for the safety of the United States, upon a basis which insures and guarantees absolute non-interference with the wires for political purposes.

#### Use of Wires.

(Washington Post.)

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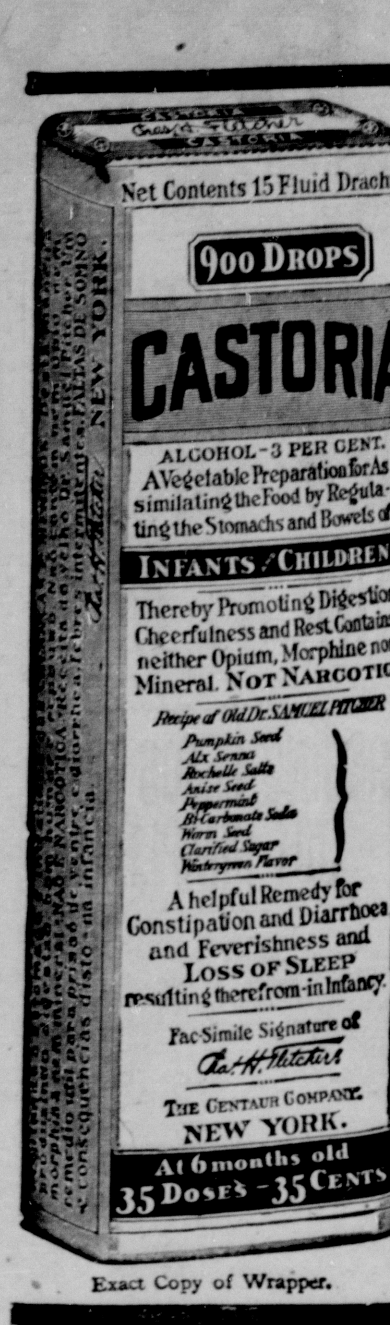
These facts foreshadow the German nation reorganized into republics, perhaps eventually forming a United States of Germany; the people relieved of militarism under the strict surveillance of allied representatives, who do not fail to collect the installments upon the indemnities fixed; the borders of Germany changed to conform to nationalities, the entire territory being much smaller than the old German empire. Under their own government the German people rapidly develop their suspended energies and prove their ability to pay off the entire cost of the war and the damages done.

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Finally, the allied powers are determined that Bolshevism must die. They cannot do otherwise without committing suicide, and if they are wise, they will grasp the monstrous thing quickly and throttle it before it throws its tentacles into allied countries. It is the curse that comes from centuries of oppression and ignorance. It is the demon of misrule disguised as the angel of liberty. Autocracy is largely responsible for it. The really free nations, the great democracies that have found true liberty, must guard the genuine from the attacks of the false. If to do this they must go into the Bolsheviki territory, it will be as truly "enemy territory" as Germany was before the armistice, and there should be no hesitating in plunging in. Russia or Germany, or both, it does not matter. Wherever Bolshevism has gained ascendancy and set up its perverted government, the firm hand of liberty should be laid.

The nations will not sink into anarchy after they have thrown off the incubus of autocracy. They will grapple with the new enemy and carry the



## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Hatcher

of

In Use

For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

war into his country. The very armies that overthrew the mailed millions of autocracy will stamp out the torches of Bolshevism. The allied nations are preparing for this campaign. The United States must prepare for it. Americans must look the situation squarely in the face and make up their minds to fight another war, if necessary, to maintain and make secure their liberty.

#### Surgeons agree that in cases of cuts, burns, bruises and wounds, the first treatment is most important.

When an efficient antiseptic is applied promptly, there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast, Borzone is the ideal antiseptic and healing agent. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Sold by E. J. Jenkins and M. H. James.

#### L. M. Haltom of Benchley was in Bryan today.

Grove's chill Tonic Tablets and Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

You can now get Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic in Tablet form as well as in Syrup, the kind you have always bought. The tablets are intended for those who prefer to swallow a tablet rather than a syrup, and as a convenience for those who travel. GROVE'S CHILL TONIC TABLETS contain exactly the same medicinal properties and produce the same results as Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic which is put up in bottles. The price of either is 60c.

## CALOMEL SALIVATES AND MAKES YOU SICK

Acts like dynamite on a sluggish liver and you lose a day's work.

There's no reason why a person should take sickening, salivating calomel when a few cents buys a large bottle of Dobson's Liver Tonic—a perfect substitute for calomel.

It is a pleasant, vegetable liquid which will start your liver just as surely as calomel, but it doesn't make you sick and can not salivate.

Children and grown-up folks can take Dobson's Liver Tonic, because it is perfectly harmless.

Calomel is a dangerous drug. It is mercury and attacks your bones. Take a dose of nasty calomel today and you will feel weak, sick and nauseated tomorrow. Don't lose a day's work. Take a spoonful of Dobson's Liver Tonic instead and you will wake up feeling great. No more biliousness, constipation, sluggishness, headache, coated tongue or sour stomach. Your druggist says if you don't find Dobson's Liver Tonic acts better than hor-

To the good people of Brazos, Grimes, Robinson, Burleson, Leon and Madison Counties:

We have moved the hardware stock of the Myers Hardware Co. to the B. Kaczer & Co. building, next to the First National Bank, where we will be more centrally and conveniently located and we invite our friends and the public generally to call to see us when in need of Hardware.

Our stock is all new and fresh and our service will be right up to the standard.

Kindly asking for a visit from you and a portion of your valued business, we are most cordially, yours to please

Meyers Hardware Co.

By J. A. Myers.

## New Store---New Goods

Popular Prices

We have a complete stock of Men's Clothing, Children's Ready-to-Wear, Ladies' Millinery and Men's and Women's Shoes. Large variety of Notions to select from.

It will be a pleasure to have you make our store your headquarters when you come to Bryan.

J. GROGINSKY



# onal Bargain Event

## OODS CO.

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### BRYAN, TEXAS

COME  
IT WILL  
PAY OFF

**COME  
IT WILL  
PAY YOU  
WELL**

**Greatest Special SALE** **EVER KNOWN**  
**IN THIS VICINITY**

**STOCK GOES IN THIS SALE**

# Prices That Defy All Competition

## AT LESS THAN FACTORY COST

ng standpoint. We will hold nothing back. Every article in each manner; you will find bins, hangers, racks and counters all loaded every article will have a price ticket on it with the original price

**IS A GENUINE REDUCED PRICE SALE**

# == LET IT BE YOUR GUIDE

## Dress Goods Dep't

Fifty pieces Percales, 20-cent values; our clean-up price, only	12 1-2c
200 pieces Gingham, all good patterns, in hued colors; worth 30 cents; our price to clean up, only	20c
36-inch Percales, best grade, light colors, 35-cent values; our price to clean up, only	22 1-2c
Twenty pieces Susine Silk, 35-cent values; our clean-up price, only	23c
Ten bolts Wool Plaid Goods, 36-inch wide, 75c value; our clean-up price, only	45c
Three bolts Light Stripe Wool Goods, 85c values; our sale price, only	43c
75c Half Wool Serge, all colors; our sale price, only	55c
\$1.00 Good Wool Serges; will sell in this sale, only	69c
36-inch Silk Poplin, worth \$1.25 today; our clean-up price, only	85c
Eight pieces All Wool Poplin, worth today \$2.75; our price to clean up, only	\$1.69
Fifty pieces Fancy Silks, stripes and plaids, also in solid colors, \$2.00 and \$2.50 values; clean-up price	\$1.48
Wool Serges, worth \$1.75; our clean-up price, only	\$1.35
\$2.00 * Serges; we will clean up in this sale for only	\$1.65
Everything, in Dress Goods will be marked down to clean up. We can not give prices on all of them.	

## SPECIALS

Men's Negligee Shirts, \$1.00 grade;	
will sell for only	69c
Children's Wool Caps, 35-cent kind;	
will sell in sale for only	25c
Little Misses' Hose, 20-cent kind;	
this sale, to clean up, only	10c
Ladies' Wool Caps, 65-cent kind;	
will clean up in this sale, only	48c
Big line 18-inch Embroidery Flouncing, worth 25c;	
clean up sale price, only	10c
Ladies' 10-cent Handkerchiefs, good value;	
will sell in this sale, only	5c
Men's Over Shirts, worth \$2.00;	
our price to clean up, only	\$1.15
20-cent Percales; we are going to offer you	
as long as they last, only	12-1-2c
Big line Gingham, 25-cent kind;	
we are going to offer you for	17-1-2c
Twenty pieces Outing, 25-cent kind;	
this sale as long as they last, only	17-1-2c
10-4 Brown Sheetting, worth 60 cents;	
our price to clean up, only	48c
Ladies' Silk Hose, \$2.00 values;	
will clean up in this sale at	\$1.25
Big line Arrow Brand Collars, everybody gets 25c;	
we are going to offer these for only	20c
100 dozen Men's Socks, tans, black and grays,	
worth 20 cent, our price	10c
Big line Boys' Knee Pants, \$1.50 kind, only small sizes left,	
6 to 10 years; will sell these for	73c
Big line Men's and Boys' Caps, worth 65 cents;	
our clean-up sale price, only	43c
Twenty pieces Cotton Flannel, worth 25 cents;	
our price to clean up, only	20c
Twenty pieces Extra Heavy Cotton Flannel, 38c kind;	
our price to clean up, only	25c
Fifty dozen Bath Towels, 25-cent kind;	
this sale, only	15c

## Men's Furnishings

Big line Men's Blue Work Shirts, worth \$1.35; but we had them bought a long time, and will only ask you, as long as they last	88c
Lot 4475 Boys' Over Shirts, \$1.50 kind, sizes 12-1-2 to 14; we are going to ask you only	98c
4421—Men's Brown Over Shirts, \$1.75 kind; we are going to let them go for only	\$1.35
4484—\$2.50 Over Shirts, good values; we are going to sell these for only	\$1.63
4438—Extra Good Over Shirts, worth \$1.50; will sell as long as they last for only	\$1.15
Bid line of Odds, only few of one kind, ranging in price from \$2.50 to \$4.00; these will all be marked down.	
One line \$1.00 Dress Shirts, good values; but we are going to sell these for only	69c
Big line Soft Shirts, with collars, worth \$1.00 on today's market; as long as they last, only	69c
Good line Light Weight Wool Shirts, worth \$1.75; our price to clean up, only	\$1.35
Big line Southland, new patterns; we have lot of odds and ends, out but for 98 cents on this new stuff, is worth \$2.00; our price, only	\$1.28
Men's Blue Overalls, any large sizes and worth \$2.50; we are going to clean up on them at	\$1.75
Men's Waist Work Pants, worth \$2.50 on today's Market, but they were bought 12 months ago; only	\$1.50
Lot 35 Men's Union Suits, worth today \$2.25; our price as long as they last, for we can not get any more at the price	\$1.50
Big line Men's Ribbed Underwear, the same others are getting \$1.00 for; our price, only	69c

**COME  
EARLY**

**PLEASE NOTE**

# This Sale

IS BEING CONDUCTED BY THE

# JACK LONDON

## Sales System

# Sales System of Dallas, Texas

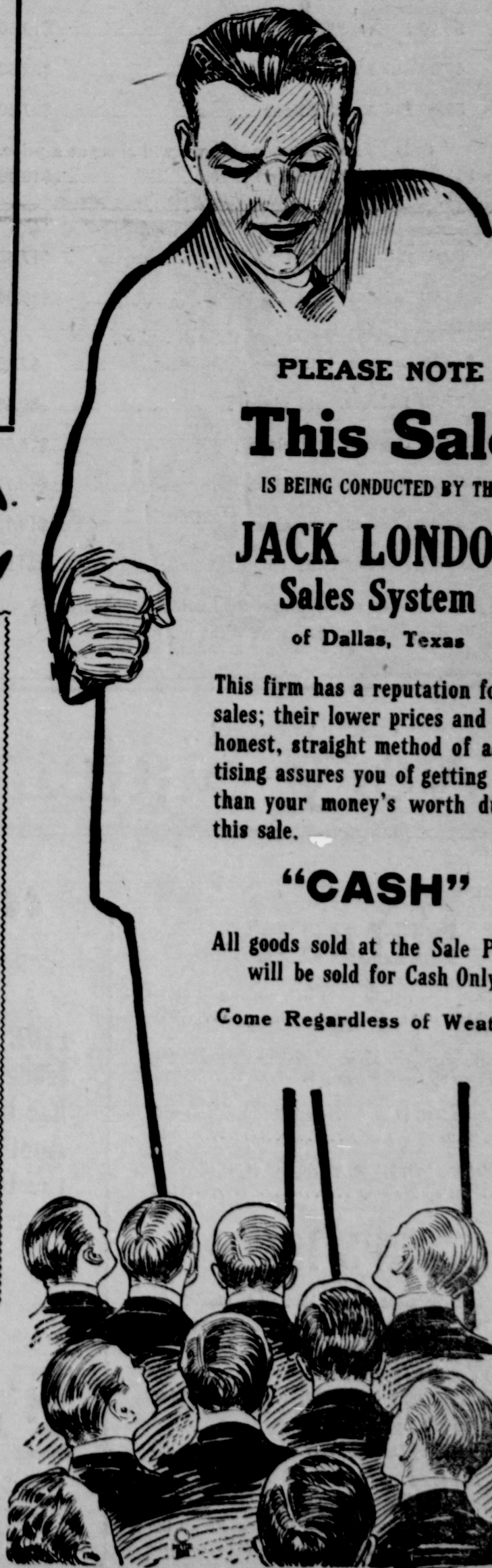
**of Dallas, Texas**

**This firm has a reputation for big sales; their lower prices and their honest, straight method of advertising assures you of getting more than your money's worth during this sale.**

## "CASH"

**All goods sold at the Sale Prices  
will be sold for Cash Only**

**Come Regardless of Weather**





# Ladies' and Men's READY TO WEAR

**WAIT  
AND BE  
SORRY**

No Lady or Gentleman Should Fail To Purchase Now  
**at Our Special Prices**

**COME  
AND BE  
GLAD**

## Note These Extra Specials

### Ladies' Ready to Wear

49 Ladies Georgette Crepe Waists left; extra good value at \$5.00, on Clean Up Price only **\$3.23**

69 Ladies Georgette Waists left; ranging in price from \$6.00 to \$7.50, Clean Up Price **\$4.48**

Big line odd Waists, \$1.25 to \$1.50 values; Clean Up Price, only **95c**

We have about 40 Ladies Suits left; will not carry them over if price will sell them.

\$25.00 Suits will go for **\$14.98**

30.00 Suits will go for **\$17.50**

35.00 Suits will go for **\$19.50**

40.00 Suits will go for **\$22.50**

50.00 Suits will go for **\$27.50**

Only 23 Silk Dresses left, we will close at a price.

\$17.50 Values, Clean Up Price **\$10.00**

25.00 values, Clean Up Price **\$13.50**

30.00 values, Clean Up Price **\$17.50**

40.00 values, Clean Up Price **\$25.00**

28 Serge Dresses left, they must sell.

\$12.50 Dresses, will close **\$7.98**

15.00 Dresses, will close **\$9.48**

20.00 Dresses, will close **\$13.50**

25.00 Dresses, will close **\$16.75**

30.00 Dresses, will close **\$18.75**

40.00 Dresses, will close **\$24.98**

We have only about 30 Ladies Coats left, we will make about 1-2 price on what we have.

### Men's Ready to Wear

Lot 126803—6 suits left, regular price \$20.00, our Clean Up price only **\$13.50**

Lot 126806—5 suits left; our regular price \$18.50, Clean Up price **\$13.50**

Lot 1238—Six Grey Suits left, \$22.00 values; our price, only **\$16.00**

\$101—5 suits, 36 to 40, \$25.00 rate; our Clean Up price **\$18.50**

Lot 9161—Solid Grey, only 4 suits left, worth \$30.00; our Clean Up price only **\$23.50**

We have 50 other suits, only 1 or 2 of a kind, will be at about cost to clean up.

50 pairs Men's Khaki Pants, large size, 36 to 42-inch waist, worth \$2.25; Clean Up price only **\$1.25**

100 pair Men's Blue Overalls, large sizes, 38 to 42, worth \$2.50; our price to clean up **\$1.75**

200 Men's Vests, sizes 34 to 37, worth \$1.50 each; to anyone who wants a vest; Clean Up price, only **25c**

Boys Suits worth \$6.00; Clean Up price **\$3.98**

Boys' Suits worth \$8.50; Clean Up price **\$6.48**

Boys Suits worth \$10.00; Clean Up price **\$7.48**

Boys Suits worth \$12.50; Clean Up price **\$8.48**

All Men's and Boys Pants reduced.

## SHOE BARGAINS

Lot 1—Ladies' Patent Button Shoes, sizes 2 to 3, worth up to \$6.50; sales price **\$1.98**

Lot 2—Ladies' Patent Button Shoes, sizes 3 1-2 to 5 1-2, worth up to \$7.50; sales price **\$2.48**

Lot 3—Ladies' Gray Cloth Top Lace Boots, worth \$6.50; our sales price **\$3.98**

Lot 4—Ladies' Black Cloth Top Lace Boots, worth \$6.50; our sales price **\$3.48**

Lot 5—Patents and Vici Lace Boots, sizes 2 1-2 to 4, worth up to \$6.50; sales price **\$1.98**

Lot 6—Men's Patent Button and Blucher Shoes, worth \$7.50; sales price **\$2.98**

Lot 7—Men's Heavy Work Shoes, black and tan, worth \$4.50; sales price **2.68**

Lot 8—Men's Gunmetal Dress Shoes, worth up to \$5.00; our sales price **\$2.98**

Lot 9—Men's Scout Shoes, worth up to \$3.00; sales price, only **\$1.98**

Lot 10—Men's Gunmetal Dress Shoes, worth \$3.50; our sales price **\$1.98**

Lot 11—Men's Gunmetal English Walkovers, worth \$8.50; sales price, only **\$5.38**

Lot 12—Men's Tan Bluchers, worth \$6.75; sales price, only **\$3.48**

Lot 13—Men's Chocolate Shoes, in Button and Blucher, worth \$7.00; sales price **\$4.98**

Lot 14—Men's Chocolate English Walkovers, worth \$8.50; our sales price **\$5.38**

Lot 15—Men's Gunmetal, Button and Blucher, worth \$6.00; sales price **\$3.48**

Lot 16—Men's Scout Shoes, best grade, worth \$4.50; sales price **\$2.68**

Lot 17—Children's Billicans, gunmetal, lace, worth \$4.00; sales price **\$2.69**

Lot 18—Misses' Patent, white top, lace, worth \$4.50; sales price **\$2.48**

Lot 19—Misses' Gunmetal, lace, worth \$5.00; sales price, only **\$2.98**

Lot 20—Misses' Black and Tan, Blucher, Gunmetal Shoes, worth \$3.50; sales price **\$2.28**

**THE GREATEST REDUCTION EVER MADE ON  
SHOES**

**Every Statement in This Circular is Backed Up**

### MILLINERY

We have about sixty Hats left, ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$4.00; clean-up price **98c**

Twenty Hats left, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$6.50 values; will clean up these for only **\$1.98**

Ten Hats left, \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10.00 values; will clean them up for only **\$3.48**

Eight Hats left, \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$17.50; will clean up for only **\$4.98**

### MEN'S HATS

In this department we are shot all to pieces. So we are going to clean up what we have regardless of cost.

\$6.50 and \$7.50 Stetson Hats; we will clean up these for only **\$5.00**

\$4.00 and \$4.50 Hats; will go in this sale as long as they last for **\$3.25**

\$3.00 and \$3.50 Hats; will be sold in this sale for only **\$2.48**

We have 300 Hats, odds, no sizes, worth all the way from \$2.50 to \$4.00; clean up price **\$1.50**

Fifty Hats left, \$1.50 to \$2.50 values; our clean-up price, only **98c**

## "SPECIAL ATTENTION"

We call your special attention to the fact that this sale is a real **BONA-FIDE REDUCED PRICE SPECIAL SALE**. We are not using a few articles as leaders. As we have stated before, each and every article in our entire big stock has been visited by the bargain knife, every original price has been reduced. Another fact worthy of your careful consideration is "this" our stock consists of the **BEST High Grade Merchandise, from the Best Manufacturers**. This sale gives your money the greatest buying power that it has ever had.

**Remember the Name and Place**

**Edge Dry Goods Co.**  
**Bryan, Texas**

### SPECIALS

Ten Ladies' Suits left, not this year's suits, \$8.50; our clean-up price, only **\$3.00**

Seven Suits, worth \$10.00, last year's suits; will let these go for only **\$3.98**

Several Ladies' Bath Robes left, \$5.00 values; will clean them up for **\$2.98**

Twenty dozen Ladies' Knit Underwear, shirts only, 40c value; our price to clean up, only **28c**

Thirty dozen Extra Good Vests for Ladies, worth 85 cents; our price to close up **48c**

Big line Misses' Union Suits, from 2 to 12 years, 65-cent kind; to close up, only **43c**

Fifty Sport Coats left, were \$4.50; our clean-up price, only **\$2.50**

100 Children's Gingham Dresses, from 2 to 12 yrs, worth \$1.25 each; our clean-up price **65c**

69 Children's Dresses left, \$1.75 kind; will close them in this sale for **\$1.10**

Big line Extra Nice Gingham Dresses for Misses, age from 8 to 14 years, \$2.50 kind; our clean-up price, only **\$1.63**



**Your One Big Opportunity**

**\$50,000.00**

**Worth of Merchandise**

*Merchandise That You Know is of the Highest Class  
Merchandise That is Trustworthy in Every Respect*

**WILL BE SOLD AT CUT PRICES**

FOR  
INSIDE  
PRICES  
SEE  
INSIDE  
AND  
BACK  
PAGES

**Greatest Sale**  
**EVER HELD IN BRYAN**

This  
Circular  
Contains  
4 Pages  
of Real  
Bargain  
Facts

**SPECIAL SALE**

**A SALE YOU'LL FIND TO YOUR ADVANTAGE**

**Please Note---**

We are going to start the new year with a rush. We are going to make 1919 the record year in our history. We appreciate the volume of business we have enjoyed and we will show our appreciation during this big Special Sale. Regardless of how high factory prices may go, we are going to make Mighty Low Prices on every article in our big stock. We state that this sale is your Greatest Offer from a Money Saving Standpoint.

**WE ADVISE YOU TO ATTEND THIS SALE**

**FRIDAY 3rd**  
**JANUARY**

**IS THE OPENING DAY**

**Be on Time at Nine a. m.**

**CLOSED**

**IN ORDER TO HAVE EVERYTHING READY AND BE ABLE TO  
HANDLE THE CROWD**

**OUR STORE WILL NOT OPEN  
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY**

**WAIT FOR  
THE BIG SALE**

**EDGE**

**DRY GOODS CO.  
BRYAN, TEXAS**





# STARTLING, Sensational EDGE DRY GOODS

PRICES  
ARE  
ON THE  
BOTTOM

ON FRIDAY  
JANUARY 3rd WILL START the

## OUR ENTIRE \$50,000

### At Sensational Low Prices

THIS SALE GIVES YOU AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY

We are leaving nothing undone to make this sale our master stroke from a bargain-giving department will be reduced in price. You will find bargains Displayed in every possible with high grade, dependable merchandise, at prices that will save you many dollars. Even and our special reduced sale price. You can thus see just what your savings are.

A VISIT TO OUR STORE WILL CONVINCING YOU THAT THIS

## BRING THIS CIRCULAR WITH YOU ==

COME  
EARLY

### SPECIALS

Bleached Domestic, worth 20 cents;  
twenty-yard limit; only .....10c  
Fifty pieces Gingham, worth 30 cents;  
our price to clean up, only .....17 1-2c  
Twenty pieces Outing left, worth 30 cents;  
ten-yard limit, only .....17 1-8c  
Fifty pieces Percales, 25c values;  
our price to clean up, only .....13c  
Big line Misses' Hose, worth 20 cents;  
our price, only .....10c  
100 dozen Men's Socks, 20 cents value;  
today our price to clean up, only .....10c  
Fifty dozen Ladies' 10-cent Handkerchiefs;  
we are going to offer them for .....5c  
Fifty dozen Ladies' Silk Hose, worth 75 cents;  
our clean-up price, only .....48c  
Ladies' Winter Weight Vests, worth 85 cents;  
on today's market our clean-up price, only .....48c  
One line Ladies' Vests and Pants, worth 40 cents;  
today our clean-up price, only .....28c  
Big line Bleached Bath Towels, worth 25 cents;  
our price to clean up, only .....15c  
100 pairs Ladies' Shoes, in button, small sizes, 2 1-2  
to 5, worth from \$2.50 to \$6.50; our price to clean up .....\$1.98  
Twenty bolts Cotton Flannel, worth 30 cents;  
our price, only .....20c

### Hosiery Department

100 dozen Men's Socks, good values at 17 1-2c;  
our price to clean up, only .....10c  
100 dozen Men's Socks, 20 cents value, all colors;  
this sale, only .....12 1-2c  
Big line Half-Hose, worth 35 cents;  
our price to clean up, only .....22c  
Ten dozen Half Hose, black silk, 85c values;  
our price, only .....48c  
Ten dozen Fancy Half Hose, worth \$1.00;  
our clean-up price, only .....63c  
Big line Misses' Hose, worth 17 1-2 cents;  
on today's market our price to clean up, only .....10c  
Fifty dozen Misses' Hose, 20c kind;  
our price as long as they last .....12 1-2c  
Sixty dozen Misses' Hose, 25-cent values;  
we will close up these for .....17 1-2c  
Sixty dozen 35-cent Misses' Hose;  
we will clean up for .....23c  
Twenty dozen Extra Heavy Boys' Hose, worth 60c;  
big sizes; will sell these for only .....43c  
Big line Ladies' Hose, black, white, worth 17 1-2c;  
our price, only .....12 1-2c  
Fifty dozen Ladies' Lisle Hose, 35-cent kind;  
our clean-up price, only .....25c  
One line Silk Hose, white and black, worth 75c;  
our clean-up price, only .....48c  
One line Fancy Silk Hose, 85-cent kind;  
our clean-up price, only .....50c  
25 dozen Silk Hose, \$1.25 kind;  
will clean up at .....98c  
Fifteen dozen Silk Hose, worth \$2.00;  
our clean-up price as long as they last .....\$1.25

### Men's Furnishings

Twenty dozen Men's Heavy Fleece Blue Underwear,  
\$1.00 kind; our clean-up price, only .....73c  
100 dozen Men's Ribbed Underwear, bought below  
the market, worth \$1; our clean-up price .....69c  
Forty dozen Boys' Union Suits, worth 75 cents;  
our clean-up price, only .....48c  
Extra Heavy Ribbed Union Suits for Boys, good value at  
\$1.00; our price to clean up .....\$1.00  
Age 6 years, will sell for .....68c  
Age 8 years, will sell for .....75c  
Age 10 years, will sell for .....80c  
Age 12 years, will sell for .....85c  
Age 14 and 16 years, will sell for .....90c  
Twenty dozen Boys' Gray Sweaters, worth \$1.35;  
our clean-up price, only .....98c  
Lot 1125 Men's Gray Sweaters, \$1.50 kind;  
our clean-up price, only .....98c  
Lot 1432 Men's Dark Gray Sweaters, \$2.00 values;  
our clean-up price, only .....\$1.35  
Boys' Jersey Sweaters, \$1.25 kind;  
our price to clean up, only .....75c  
Big line Men's Sweaters, worth from \$4 to \$5;  
will close for only .....\$2.48  
Ten Heavy Fleece Coats for Men, \$7.50 values;  
our clean-up price, only .....\$4.98  
Twelve Fleece Lined Coats, all sizes, \$5 values;  
our clean-up price, only .....\$3.50  
Thirty dozen Boys' Blue Overalls, from 5 to 16  
years, worth \$1.50; our clean-up price, only .....\$1.15  
Ten dozen Boys' Light Weight Overalls, worth \$1;  
our clean-up price, only .....63c

### SPECIALS Staple Department

Forty pieces Bleached Domestic, worth 20c yard; we are  
going to give this to our customers, 20-yard  
limit, at only .....10c  
Twenty pieces Cambric, worth today 20 cents; we are go-  
ing to give this to you, 10-yard limit, only .....12 1-2c  
Fifty pieces Bleached Domestic, 36-inch wide, worth today  
25 cents; will sell this as long as it lasts, only .....17 1-2c  
Twenty bolts 10-4 Brown Sheet, with 60 cents today's  
market; our price as long as it lasts, only .....48c  
Fifty pieces Percales, 20-cent values on today's market;  
but we are going to clean up at .....13 1-2c  
100 pieces Gingham, worth 30 cents on today's market;  
we bought early; will sell as long as it lasts, only .....20c  
Big line Romeo Cheviots, worth 30 cents;  
will sell as long as they last for only .....20c  
Fifty bolts Everett Cheviots, worth 30 cents;  
our price as long as they last for only .....22 1-2c  
100 pieces Everett Gingham, worth today 32 1-2c;  
we will offer these as long as they last, only .....23 1-2c  
Thirty pieces Toile du Nord Gingham, no better made,  
worth today 40 cents; our price, only .....27 1-2c  
Forty pieces Outing, 30-cent kind; we are going  
to offer them as long as they last for only .....20c  
200 bolts Gingham, 30-cent kind, light and dark  
patterns; we are going to offer them for .....20c  
Fifty pieces Gingham, 25-cent kind;  
in this sale, only .....17 1-2c

REMEMBER  
THE NAME

# THE EDGE DRY GOODS



## ADVISORY BOARD TO MEET JANUARY 6

County Agent Beason is planning a conference with his agricultural advisory board, composed of about twenty-five leading farmers and business men of the county. This meeting will be held at the Commercial club rooms on January 6, 1919. Other leading farmers and business men will be invited to attend this conference.

County Agent Beason says that he believes the time is now most opportune when we as a county and people, dependent upon agriculture for what we are and for what we hope to be, should begin some constructive agriculture which will bring Brazos county into her own. Should such a course be undertaken? Is Brazos county doing all she can do agriculturally? Is the soil becoming more productive as necessary expenses increase from year to year? Is farm equipment increasing with the demands of the times? Is production what it should be? Are farm homes being supplied with conveniences which will take drudgery out of farm life and invite boys and girls to stay on the farm? he asks. Agriculture is and must continue to be the most important national industry, "therefore," says Mr. Beason, "let us adopt a platform for farm progress in Brazos county and help put Brazos county first."

## LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quart of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whiten and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quart of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

**Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days**  
Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, bleeding or protruding piles. Instantly relieves itching, and you can get restful sleep after the first application. Price 60c.

## THE HOLSAPPLE CLAN MEET IN REUNION

What pleasure and what memories cling around family reunions, yet how few families keep up the custom of gathering some time during the year at some place and renewing old ties and rekindling the flames of love?

During the present Christmas season there has been held in Bryan a family reunion of more than usual interest. Dr. and Mrs. John Wright Holsapple have kept open house to a number of relatives who have come from all parts of the state to share in the joys of this hospitable home.

Clyde Holsapple came from Oklahoma City; Mrs. Mita Gordon came from Washington, D. C.; O. K. Holsapple from the Texas university, Miss Merle Holsapple from the Texas Christian university at Fort Worth, John K. Holsapple from Sherman, Miss Sue Nelson from the college of industrial arts at Denton, Billy Gordon came from Sherman and Cortell Holsapple came from Austin college, and, as he expressed it for all the others, this year's gathering has been a sure-enough home-coming.

## MOTHER! DON'T TAKE CHANCES IF CHILD'S TONGUE IS COATED

If cross, feverish, sick, bilious, clean little liver and bowels.

A laxative today saves a sick child tomorrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach sour.

Look at the tongue, Mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, don't eat heartily, full of cold or has sore throat or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is perfectly harmless, and in a few hours all this constipation, poison, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oftentimes all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Look carefully and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."

**Adv.**

**The Strong Withstand the Heat of Summer Better Than the Weak**  
Old people who are feeble and younger people who are weak, will be strengthened and enabled to go through the depressing heat of summer by taking GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system. You can soon feel its strengthening invigorating effect. 60c.

## RICH FIELD AWAITS BUSINESS MEN OF U.S. IN SOUTH AMERICA

(By Associated Press)  
New York, Dec. 28.—United States manufacturers and exporters have increased their trade in Brazil and other South American countries by more than 160 per cent since the beginning of the war, according to J. W. Sanger, trade commissioner of the United States, government bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, who recently returned from a survey of the business opportunities south of the equator.

"Imagine ten large stores in one big city and one of these stores doing more business than all the other nine combined," declared Mr. Sanger, "and that will give you some idea of the position we are in today. It is an amazing record. We are now selling South American countries more than half of everything they import. Our total export trade is now counted in billions of dollars."

The commissioner said that "with the signing of a peace treaty a practical certainty within six months or a year, it is not a day too soon to begin making definite plans to meet the keen competition in foreign trade that must come almost immediately." The hundreds of millions of dollars invested in new factories and ships, he said, mean that America must find fresh outlets for her enterprise and industry.

"How many people in the United States know that Brazil alone is larger than all the United States; yet, except for its thickly settled coast line, is practically untouched? It is one of the richest countries in the world and is destined to develop along similar lines to our own country in the past hundred years. It has every natural resource that we had and, in addition, others that nature did not give us. Our talking machines, typewriters, sewing machines, safety razors and a multitude of other American products are standard with Brazilians today. It is up to us to make just as well known the thousands of other products that we make and that they need just as much."

"Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina, has splendid newspapers, with circulations ranging around 150,000 daily. Brazilian dailies have proven excellent mediums for advertising."

"The biggest thing that could happen to advertising down there would be for broad-gauged American advertising men to take more interest in it. These countries await the stimulus of American advertising genius, properly adjusted, to meet their needs. But let the American advertising men put this in their notebooks: Spanish is the language of all South America except Brazil, where Portuguese is spoken. Brazilians are offended if you write or speak to them in Spanish."

SURGEONS agree that in cases of cuts, burns, bruises and wounds, the FIRST TREATMENT is most important. When an EFFICIENT antiseptic is applied promptly, there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast, BORONOL is the IDEAL ANTISEPTIC and HEALING AGENT. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Sold by E. J. Jenkins and M. H. James.

**The Quinine That Does Not Affect the Head**  
Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE is better than ordinary Quinine and does not cause nervousness nor ringing in head. Remember the full name and look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. 30c.

## GENERAL B. B. BUCK HERO OF CANTIGNY 'SETS STICK' FULL

(By Associated Press)  
Dallas, Dec. 28.—Fresh from the battle fields of France, where he led the victorious American troops at the battle of Cantigny, Major Gen. Beaumont B. Buck, a former Dallas printer, personally demonstrated that he still could ply his trade after forty years out of the printing harness.

Stopping here on his way to assume command of Camp MacArthur, Waco, the general came to the office of the Dallas Times-Herald, grabbed a "stick" and "set" half a column of matter.

"Well, I still remember the cases," the general remarked, as his hand, true to the habit of forty years ago, deftly flew to the proper receptacles. "You may have a job any time you want one," remarked the foreman.

After demonstrating that he was one of the "gang," the general chatted over old times with the employees of the department. He declared he felt truly at home in the atmosphere of the place in which he spent most of his working days before embarking on his military career.

Descending the stairs, his visit over, the general found himself in the midst of newboys rushing out with newspaper editions.

"That's one of them lieutenants at Camp Dick," remarked a grubby-faced youngster, as the man who won Cantigny back for France stepped back to give them the right of way.

Gen. Buck left Dallas in 1878 to attend West Point. He was accompanied on his visit to the newspaper by Senator J. C. McNealus.

**A Tonic Laxative**  
that will remove the bile from the Liver and cleanse the System THOROUGHLY without griping or disturbing the stomach is truly a Perfect Laxative.

**LAX-FOS WITH PEPSIN**  
is the name of a Reliable and Perfect Laxative which relieves Sick Headache, Dizziness, Indigestion, Stomach Trouble, Gas and Piles caused by a Torpid Liver and Constipation. Always use a Reliable Laxative in the treatment of Colds, Grip and Influenza.

## ENGLAND IS HAVING HER HOUSE PROBLEMS

(By Associated Press)  
London, Dec. 28.—One of the unusual plans suggested for bridging the transition period while England is being changed from a war to a peace basis is a proposal that the government should build houses and either sell them on long time payments or furnish them outright, particularly to soldiers.

England is wrestling with many of the same housing schemes that were put forward in the United States when thousands of workmen were called to centers of war activities. In the opinion of Sir J. Tudor Walters, a member of parliament, who has given much thought to housing, England faces a shortage of 500,000 houses in addition to her normal requirements of 100,000 new ones annually.

Thousands in the building trades have gone into other work, as all the building operations ceased when the war started. Materials are at exorbitant figures or unobtainable. It is much more difficult for a prospective small house owner to finance construction than it was four and a half years ago.

One of the plans suggested is that the government pay the householder the difference between what his house will cost to construct immediately after peace is declared and its estimated value five years hence.

Any plan that will result in large expenditure of public money will be met with considerable opposition among members of the government. This was made very clear when a statement was made in the house of commons that the government should give all war workers a six months' holiday with full pay as one means of solving the tremendous problem of changing England from a war to a peace basis. At least one member of the government, referring to that statement, said that the government could not undertake any gigantic financial obligation in its effort to bridge the transition period as quickly and efficiently as possible.

## COLDS INTERFERE WITH BUSINESS

**Dr. King's New Discovery** relieves them and keeps you going on the job

Fifty continuous years of almost unending checking and relieving coughs, colds and kindred sufferings is the proud achievement of Dr. King's New Discovery.

Grandparents, fathers, mothers, the kiddies—all have used and are using it as the safest, surest, most pleasant-to-take remedy they know of.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

## Keep Bowels On Schedule

Late retarded functioning throws the whole day's duties out of gear. Keep the system cleansed, the appetite lively, the stomach staunch with Dr. King's New Life Pills. Mild and tonic in action. Sold everywhere.

## FACTORS STRONG MULE COMPETITORS

St. Louis, Dec. 28.—Although the war proved a great drain on the horse and mule markets of America, peace has had little effect on the St. Louis market. When the cotton market goes down the mule trade of the south diminishes and the effect is felt in the St. Louis horse and mule market.

The St. Louis market at the start of the war furnished many horses and some mules, but later practically all the horses for war purposes were sent from Chicago. Thus the St. Louis market was on a firm basis when the war closed and there was no visible effect, the receipts being little lower.

"Tractors are hurting the market more than the end of the war," said an authority on market conditions. "The market at present is flooded, the supply being greater than the demand. The St. Louis market never did much eastern business. Practically all the trade is in the south. Mules for cotton work is the big factor."

## Women!

Here is a message to suffering women, from Mrs. W. T. Price, of Public Ky.: "I suffered with painful..."

she writes, "I got down with a weakness in my back and limbs... I felt helpless and discouraged... I had about given up hopes of ever being well again, when a friend insisted I

Take **CARDUI** The Woman's Tonic

I began Cardui. In a short while I saw a marked difference... I grew stronger right along, and it cured me. I am stouter than I have been in years. If you suffer, you can appreciate what it means to be strong and well. Thousands of women give Cardui the credit for their good health. It should help you. Try Cardui. At all druggists. E-73

## NOT IN PARIS BUT IN BACK AREAS IS SEEN THE GREATER CHANGES

(By Associated Press)  
Behind the Lines in France, Dec. 30.—This land of recent battles is a queer land now. Over the shell-torn villages and blasted woods, the pitted fields and the ruin of all that once was, is a strange quiet. The winter sky is lacking in airplanes and great flocks of crows have taken their places. A few villagers have crept back to see what remains of their homes and holdings, but they are few, and probably the winter will have passed before reclamation and reconstruction are undertaken on a large scale.

Along the roads repaired and re-bridged for the allies' advance into German territory long cannon trains move slowly and always southward. They travel leisurely now, for the need of hurry is gone. They bring back the salvage of the battle fields, all the things that go to make war, abandoned or captured.

Truck load after truck load of rifles and shells, of water bottles and haversacks, cartridges, machine guns, bayonets and trench knives and pistols, mess kits, overcoats, caps, an endless catalogue of paraphernalia, are brought in. The battle zone is still full of it, in heaps and racks, waiting salvage.

Now and then come trains of airplanes, camions, burdened with dismantled flying machines of every type and every nation, engine and fuselage and running gear on the truck and the great wings on its specially designed trailer. Some of them are unharned, but they show bullet holes through the frail fabric or the ruins of a crash. A fair proportion of them bear the Maltese cross that marks them Boche.

There are trains of captured enemy artillery, particularly of motor batteries, driven and manned by Frenchmen, and these are happy outfits. Often the guns are decorated with evergreens, and always the French soldiers laugh and wave a greeting. As they creep through the villages the populace floods out to view the cannon that for four years sent death and devastation to their land, and the children clamber on the carriages and out on the grim barrels.

But it is the troops on the way back that are most interesting, returning to rest areas or to their ports of embarkation for home. French or American, their behavior is the same. Always they are laughing or singing, always they greet everyone cheerily or boisterously, and always the French officers salute with a smile when they meet an American car, while the men wave and shout, "Le guerre est finie" or a similar greeting. Even the children cry "finis, finis" to the passing car.

Strangest of all are the lights at night in the hamlets and villages or shining friendly from the isolated farm house in regions further back. For so long France seemed a deserted land to the traveler by night. Hour after hour the Associated Press correspondent has traveled at night without a glimmer to be seen in the countryside, and now from every hill and vale the cheery windows shine and the villages are ablaze. The papers devote columns to the illumination of Paris, but it is here in the remote part of France, where war has been, that lights at night seem most wonderful, even if they are but candle or little lamp. Where once camions or staff cars loomed lightless in the roads, to the imminent threat of collision, and often its accomplishment, the brilliant headlights stab the night.

There is no village now but where the traveling stranger can not obtain food; not in variety, perhaps, but enough and very hospitably. The deprecatory polite and necessary refusal to requests for refreshments that usually were received in little hamlets or single farms has given way to a cheerful offering of what there is, for the farmers know that the specter of a winter of short rations has disappeared. The rationing of certain foodstuffs is still in effect. Bread tickets are necessary in public eating places, no matter how unpretentious; butter and milk are seldom to be had, and cheese is very scarce; but of plain vegetables and certain meats there is plenty, and the carefully hoarded stores of the light-red and white wines of the country are forthcoming when asked for.

In this season there is game in the small town markets, hares and rabbits, venison, red-legged partridges and the large French quail and wild boar. It is high, but not so high as it always is at home.

## HOUSTON'S TURKEY SUPPLY RUNS SHORT

Houston, Dec. 27.—The supply of turkeys in the hands of produce men was not sufficient for the Christmas shopper this year and on Christmas eve the price of the fowl went as high as 40c alive at some places. Many other turkeys could have been sold had the supply been larger, and some of the dealers already report inquiries for turkeys to grace the New Year's tables. Prices were off today to the prices which ruled a week before Christmas, but they are likely to advance again by tomorrow afternoon. Eggs were off 5c a dozen today, with indications that the prices would drop still further in the next few days if the sun shines.

Deep-seated coughs that resist ordinary remedies require both external and internal treatment. If you buy a dollar bottle of BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP you get the two remedies you need for the price of one. There is a HERRICK'S RED PEPPER POROUS PLASTER for the chest, free with each bottle. Sold by E. J. Jenkins and M. H. James.

## RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIKI LEADERS FROM U. S. AND WANT TO RETURN

(By Associated Press)  
London, Dec. 30.—The Bolsheviki government in Russia is described by a man who recently returned from that country as "a carpet-bag government of the most flagrant sort." Theoretically, he says, the Bolsheviki government is popular and supposed to represent the will of the working masses throughout Russia. In practice, local Soviets have been bowled over whenever they failed to satisfy Moscow officials, and outsiders have been placed in control. A large proportion of the traveling commissars who go about Russia on armored trains to keep the local Soviets in line are declared to be agitators from New York and London.

The government is described as analogous to such rule as might be imagined to originate with workmen of New York and Chicago. Carrying out the analogy, such a government would recognize the political rights of nobody but workmen in New Orleans and San Francisco. It would overthrow by arms any government in Seattle or San Antonio which did not reflect its own views and would deny the ballot to all persons possessed of property. Under such a government New York and Chicago politicians would be sent with armored trains to overthrow Soviets in St. Louis and Detroit which failed to obey the mandate of the central governing board.

Dakota wheat farmers and Texas cotton growers would be forced to surrender their products to armed crusaders at whatever price the central Soviet officials chose to pay. Banks and industries of all sorts would be nationalized. Titles to farm land and city property would vest in the government.

Workmen, the traveler says, compose less than 10 per cent of the population of Russia. Consequently, the assumption of spokesmen of radical labor circles to socialize Russia was more chimerical than it would be in a highly industrialized country. Russia is an unorganized, primitive agricultural country; 90 per cent of its peasant possess property which falls within the confiscation lines as defined by Lenin. Siberia and the other undeveloped farming sections of Russian domain offer exceptional opportunities to industrious settlers, and there every man stands or falls according to his own industry and merit. Such districts, it is stated, feel no need for efforts at socialization and were the first to resent the domination of representatives of the Lenin government.

Insults offered by the traveling commissars and their armed bands have aroused the antagonism of the Christian organization, including the Russian orthodox church. It is asserted that few of the agitators from

America are American citizens. Almost without exception they are said to be anxious to return to the United States. They are dissatisfied with Bolsheviki Russia and, after denouncing the United States in their public speeches, confess in private that they would rather live in America than anywhere else.

## MISS ANNIE BLANTON HAS SELECTED STAFF SCHOOL ASSISTANTS

(By Associated Press)  
Austin, Dec. 30.—Miss Annie Webb Blanton, state superintendent of public instruction-elect, who will qualify and take the oath of office next Wednesday, has announced the following appointments:

E. L. Mahoney Jr. of Paris, first assistant superintendent; Miss Emma Mitchell of Denton, second assistant superintendent; Miss Katharine Gray of Dallas, third assistant superintendent; S. M. N. Marrs of Terrell, chief supervisor of high schools; G. A. Porter of San Marcos, Miss Lucia Douglas of Tyler and Mrs. A. P. Nichols of El Paso, high school supervisors; Bonner Frizzell of Palestine, W. E. James of Edgewood and Mrs. D. O. Balew of Fort Worth, rural school supervisors. T. L. Shepard of Abilene, certificate clerk; Mrs. J. B. Gay of Austin, assistant statistician.

The names of three appointees are withheld until they have completed business arrangements.

Lame back may come from overwork, cold settled in the muscles of the back, or from disease. In the two former cases the right remedy is BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It should be rubbed in thoroughly over the affected part, the relief will be prompt and satisfactory. Sold by E. J. Jenkins and M. H. James.

## SATISFYING RELIEF FROM LUMBAGO

**Sloan's Liniment** has the punch that relieves rheumatic twinges

This warmth-giving, congestion-scattering circulation-stimulating remedy penetrates without rubbing right to the aching spot and brings quick relief, surely, cleanly. A wonderful help for external pains, sprains, strains, stiffness, headache, lumbago, bruises.

Get your bottle today—costs little, means much. Ask your druggist for it by name. Keep it handy for the whole family. The big bottle is economy.

**Sloan's Liniment** Kills Pain

## AMERICAN SOLDIER FOUND KILLED ON MEXICAN BORDER

(By Associated Press)  
El Paso, Dec. 30.—The body of Private David Triob of the 19th infantry was found last night a quarter of a mile on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande opposite the El Paso smelter. The head and face had been badly beaten, as though with a club. The soldier has been missing since Friday. The Mexican authorities were notified and the Juarez commander ordered the arrest of the lieutenant in command of the Mexican patrol on duty where the body was found.

Irregular bowel movements lead to chronic constipation and a constipated habit fills the system with impurities. Herbine is a great bowel regulator. It purifies the system, vitalizes the blood and puts the digestive organs in fine, vigorous condition. Sold by E. J. Jenkins and M. H. James.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

**\$100**

Makes You a Stenographer, Telegrapher or Bookkeeper.

It pays tuition, board and stationery. Offer limited. Write quick. Positions. Two courses at price of one. FREE OFFER. A month's salary pays ALL. Nothing better—25 years successful experience offered YOU.

WHAT THEY SAY

Under "Walden's Short and Easy Way" I completed shorthand in 12 weeks and secured desirable position. —Mrs. Chas. Lum, Nacogdoches.

\$115 per Month.

I went to work in March at \$60, received a raise to \$115 in five months, and now have a good chance for a position at \$1680 per year. —Dewey Weaver, Bryan, Texas.

\$135 per Month.

Miss Mary Melton went direct from the school room into a position. After only four months she is receiving \$135 per month. She says: "It was Walden's Short and Easy Way that enabled me to do that. No other school in the state could have done so much for me."

Nothing Better Elsewhere at any price. Write L. R. WALDEN, Nacogdoches, Texas, for catalogue. WALDEN'S NACOGDOCHES BUSINESS COLLEGE.

# Star Brand High Grade Fertilizers

Works while you sleep. Seasons indicate that commercial fertilizers will be profitable this spring; we will be in position to take care of your wants.

# Bryan Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Company

Maker of Star Brand High Grade Fertilizers



## WHAT WOULD YOU SAY?

D. D. White states that there are several automobiles in his garage the owners of which were compelled to abandon them because of impassable roads. These men, thinking that Brazos county was a modern, civilized community, attempted to drive through the county in their automobiles.

One of these men stated to Mr. White that it cost him \$62 to come from the county line on the Navasota to the city. He was traveling on one of the main public highways and had to hire someone with a team to haul his car out of several mud holes, and when he did finally reach Bryan he was out \$62 and was so disgusted that he abandoned his car and took the train to the end of his journey.

You can imagine what that man thinks of Bryan and Brazos county. Suppose you had gone through such an experience, what would you think?

You would tell your friends to stay away from such a town and such a county, would you not?

Suppose you should take a trip through a strange county and you should get stuck in the mud and was compelled to lose a day's time and pay out \$62 because the people living in that county were so indolent and trifling that they had neglected to build passable roads, and that county was one of the best and wealthiest counties in the state and had been settled for over a hundred years, would you not make it a point to know that county and the people of that county at every opportunity?

You know you would, and it is exactly what the man whose car stands in White's garage is doing to Bryan and Brazos county and will do for many long months.

We need not try to excuse ourselves and justify the abominable roads by swaggingly saying we do not care what outsiders think or say.

We know we do care, and we lie if we say we do not. There is not a man or woman in Brazos county who would not resent having a stranger condemn the people of the county for being omery, shiftless and trifling.

We are proud of our people, proud of our city and proud of our county, and we want to feel that we have a right to be proud.

Let's start in and fix up our roads so strangers will be able to get through the county without being subjected to such experiences as the man whose car is in White's garage had last week.

## DEMOCRACY A DUTY.

We often boast of our democracy, when, as a matter of fact, democracy is a serious thing. Democracy is not a suit of clothes, to be put on a man of any color, or at any stage of development. Democracy is a definite form of government, applicable to advanced civilization.

Because the world has failed to recognize this fact is one of the reasons why Mexico is in such a chaotic condition.

The great majority of Americans bitterly opposed Porfirio Diaz and loudly applauded when he was driven, heart broken, old and feeble, from the land for which he did so much.

Diaz knew that his people were not ready for a real democracy. The Americans did not. They judged Mexicans by American standards and wanted Mexicans to have full democratic liberty. The Americans meant well, but they were lacking in a knowledge of the real Mexican situation.

Because Mexicans have not reached that stage where they can assume the duties of a democratic form of government is why they must have help from some source outside themselves.

Five years ago President Wilson made the mistake of believing the Mexicans were ready for a democratic form of government, and the most ardent supporter of the president must admit that his Mexican policy has been one blunder after another.

If the world would not have a feathering sore in what might be a mighty nation for many years to come, it must take steps to help the Mexicans—a people with many admirable traits of character and possessed of great latent possibilities.

## IT'S TIME TO DO SOMETHING.

Secretary Eberstadt states that he has had four calls for houses the last couple of days, and that each call was to house a family which wants to live in Bryan.

D. C. DeMararet sold the house that Mrs. Nichols and three children were living in to out-of-town people. This deprived Mrs. Nichols and her children of a home, and Mrs. Nichols appealed to Secretary Eberstadt to help her find a home. She wants to remain in Bryan and will do so if she can find a place to live. If she leaves, the business men of Bryan will lose.

District Agent Pearson, connected with A. and M. College, was renting part of a house. The owner rented all the house to one party, thus putting Mr. Pearson and his family out. They, too, are looking for a home and will stay in Bryan if such a thing can be found in the city, but they can move to another city if they are forced to do so. The trade of this family is worth money to the business men of Bryan.

Professor Buckman has come to Bryan to establish an up-to-date commercial school. Bryan is a splendid location for such an enterprise and such a school would bring thousands of dollars to the business men of the city. Professor Buckman has been here for some time without being able to find a home and has appealed to the secretary of the Commercial club to help him find a house.

Agent Worthington of the International and Great Northern railroad is another man who has asked Mr. Eberstadt to help him in a house hunt. He has a family that he will bring here as soon as he can find a place for them to live.

As a business proposition, have not such conditions as now exist in Bryan continued long enough?

Lay aside every patriotic consideration, forget the town and the community, and consider only our own interests, should we not do something to remedy a condition that is causing every business man in the city a financial loss?

Let us do something. It's a shame, an actual crime, to allow present hous-

ing conditions in Bryan to continue. For heaven's sake, if individuals will not build houses let us form a company and build houses; if that can not be done, let us take a leaf out of the methods pursued by the federal government in an emergency, and what the government of Great Britain and Canada are figuring on doing. Let us bond the city and build houses as a public necessity. It is a disgrace to force people who want to live in Bryan to dwell in such houses as are available. It is a disgrace to the town, to the people of the town, and to our civilization, that such a condition should be allowed to continue.

People want to come and live with us, we want them, the business men of the city need them, and let us fix it so such people can come here and find a place where they can live and at the same time maintain their self-respect.

## HARVEY.

Harvey, Dec. 30. — Everyone has been enjoying the holidays very much, but are anxious to start on our regular duties and wish everyone a prosperous and happy new year.

The Christmas tree given at the Harvey Missionary Baptist church was given on Tuesday evening and was well attended, even if the cold norther was blowing. The pageant, "Birth of Christ," was very beautifully carried out. As the lights were dimmed a star appeared over the manger and angels were standing around and also appeared up the aisles. Kings, children and shepherds came in as songs were sung.

Lewis Thompson is at home on a furlough from California.

Floy Reed from Florida and John Weeden from Philadelphia are expected home Monday.

Miss Lena Todd is visiting her sister, Mrs. James Crews of Lindale. Miss Gladys Goodnight of Dallas spent the Christmas holidays with Nona Belle Jones.

Mrs. James Yardley and son, James Jr., from Port Arthur, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Yardley.

Miss Lillie Ferguson entertained her Sunday school class Wednesday evening at her home. The house was beautifully decorated with Christmas bells and holly wreaths. Several contests were given, Miss Mae Byrd Blanton being the lucky one and received a box of candy. After several games the guests were asked to the dining room, where punch and cake were served. Those present were: Misses MaBelle Evelyn Morehead, Donna Carroll, Lola and Essie Jones, Mae Byrd Blanton, Vesta Pate, Nona Belle and Willie Grey Jones; Sam Pate, Douglas, Ray and Marshall Peters, Lamar Carroll, Milton Weeden, Roy Blanton, Carlton Morehead and Horace Thompson.

Noah Cole is at home on a furlough with his mother, Mrs. D. P. Cole.

Miss Fern Dansby has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. E. N. Peters.

## Other Editors

### Church Co-Operation.

(St. Louis Republic.) There has been much talk and some action on the part of various church bodies looking to a closer fellowship and federation of the denominations. This is one of the things that should and must come as a result of fellowship and sharing of burdens in the war. When a real crisis confronted the churches of America and the allied nations, and the ideals for which the church stood were at stake, all church lines and separate beliefs on minor things were forgotten. The issue was too big to be clogged or endangered by the pride and bigotry and selfishness of churchmanship. On the field of blood in France the church served heroically as one body. Catholic, Protestant and Jew gave all they had in the spirit of an unselfish brotherhood. A Protestant chaplain and Catholic chaplain stood side by side and spoke the last sad rites over the grave of dead comrades, and the place to which the dead had journeyed had only one church. There is just as great an issue at stake in the home-land—greater now that the period of reconstruction is upon us. Shall that issue of righteous ideals be clogged or endangered, as it has been to some extent in the past, by prejudice, pride and unholly egotism? That kind of religion says to all the other church worlds: "You are here, it seems, but it is very clear that you should not be." True, in France there was an international emergency to be met and a solid front was needed on the part of the churches to help turn the tide of battle. It was the exigency of war. But how about the urgent need of the hour in religion? Is that not a world emergency to be met only by the solid front of the churches? Why not begin in St. Louis? A little more big-hearted religious fellowship would meet with divine favor. The Republic is not an ordained religious leader, but it seems that way to our untired lay mind. And the results? After all, we are known by the results we achieve more than by what we think or believe.

### The Homestead.

(Dallas Democrat.) Keep close observation of what transpires in the coming session of the Texas legislature in connection with the homestead laws. Raiders are out after homestead scalps. Efforts will be made, from present indications, to make radical changes in the statutes now protecting the family roof-tree. The exploiter has no regard for the shelter of the wife and child. So far as providing methods for obtaining money on homestead property for legitimate development and establishment of the family home, ample provision now exists. It was never the intention of the creators of homestead provisions of the Texas constitution and the laws enacted thereunder that the homestead should ever be used as a basis for commercial credit. That was the farthest thought from their minds. It was their intention to make it possible to create a home for the wife and children free from jeopardy. The only defect that I have ever been able to discover in the homestead laws is that of the amount of property that should be exempted from seizure to pay legiti-

mate debts of bankrupts. In the country districts \$5000 valuation would probably be a fair exemption limit. In cities of the class of Dallas—say, above 25,000 population—a valuation of \$10,000 would probably be a fair exemption limit. But this suggested change in valuation, if made, would not strike at the basis of the homestead. The foundation would still be firm and safe. What the homestead raiders desire is to destroy the present foundation of the homestead and put it in the list of things material; to convert it into a basis of commercial or business credit. A man who has made so poor a business showing in life as to have nothing on which to base commercial credit but the homestead ought not to aspire to business responsibilities. The argument is being used that the homestead provisions of Texas should be so changed as to make the homestead available for federal bank loans. Texas might better, in my opinion, lose the federal farm loan bank, now located at Houston, and the federal reserve bank, now located in Dallas, and all other possible annexes to them—than to jeopardize the homestead provisions now existing. Leave the Texas homestead practically as it is! Beware of financial philanthropy (?). Beware of the homestead raider!

### "Among the Missing."

(Memphis Commercial Appeal.) No use to knock at that white house door And gaze from cellar to dome— No use to knock at that white house door 'Cause tain' nobody at home.

### Industrial Co-Operation.

(Christian Science Monitor.) One factor which had much to do with winning the war was the splendid teamwork of the manufacturers and their employees. Although it required the setting aside of much self-interest and many concessions had to be made by both employer and wage-earner, the great end sought justified in most cases the higher wages paid and the concessions made by the workmen. It was this co-operation that made possible, among the industries of the allied nations, an effectual response to the demands of the governments. Now that the war is over there should be a way of preventing a renewal of strife between capital and labor. If the elimination of selfishness was the main thing necessary in the settlement of disputes during the war period, there is no reason why such questions as wages, hours and over-time should not be disposed of without the hardships entailed by costly strikes or lockouts. There is, no doubt, a much better understanding between employer and employee than there was before hostilities began. The great conflict brought men of all walks of life closer together. It also was the means of bringing about, in a considerable degree, a more equitable distribution of wealth. The wages of workmen were raised to a level never before reached and men of means were obliged to contribute a great deal larger percentage of their income to the expenses of the government than ever before. There is less occasion for suspicion and antagonism between employers and employees than formerly, and it is reasonable to hope that some basis of agreement will be reached that will prevent labor troubles of every kind. The question is being very earnestly studied, both in the United States and in Europe. Various plans have been drawn up whereby disputes may be arbitrated. One of the latest of these is a national industrial parliament for the building industry of England, to be composed of employers and employees in equal representation. It has been roughly estimated that when the armistice was signed there were 8,000,000 war workers, of one kind and another, in the United States. At the same time, there were more than 3,000,000 Americans under arms abroad and in the United States training camps. Now the problem of finding civilian employment for these millions of men and women is one of great importance. In the short period which has elapsed since the war was brought to a close, practically all available workers have found employment. More millions are yet to return to domestic occupations, and it is more than probable that all will find work to do, for the demand for labor from all sources is great. The question of finding employment is not so serious as that of remuneration. No one expects that wages will return to a pre-war basis, nor is it likely that those paid to munition workers will be equal to civil occupations. There is a golden mean somewhere, and it can be found. It is also highly important that the same teamwork that characterized the war period shall continue in times of peace. With this assured, unprecedented prosperity for all is bound to follow.

## CASE ATTRACTED WIDE ATTENTION

Gained Thirty Pounds on Tanlac and Feels Like a Brand New Man All Over Now, He Declares.

"I feel like a brand new man all over and have gained thirty pounds in weight besides since I started taking Tanlac," said Levi Thomas, an employee of the Chattanooga Furniture company, Chattanooga, Tenn. "I was frail and puny looking from years of suffering with stomach trouble. I had lost weight and strength until I was as weak as a kitten. Everything I ate gave me hours of misery and I tried so many medicines without getting relief that I had begun to think I'd never be well again. I was so nervous and run down that the least exertion would tire me out completely.

"I may seem wonderful, but before I had finished my second bottle of Tanlac I was feeling like my old-time self again and I began to build up. I now weigh a hundred and eight-five pounds, can eat like a farm hand and feel strong and fit for any kind of work and am gaining every day. My improvement is the talk of everybody who knows me."

Tanlac is sold in Bryan by N. A. Stewart.—Adv.

## MAY MEAN MUCH TO WORLD

Aviators Believe That Flying Is Bound to Have Great Influence on the Minds of Men.

Flying, in the opinion of British aviators, is going to change the character of the world's thought. It will have a broadening influence and it will bring a fresher, clearer flow of ideas into the brains of men.

A man, the flyers argue, who has seen before him at the same time the cliffs of England, the long flat fields of Holland and the smiling countryside of Belgium and France is bound to think in a different way than a man whose horizon has always been bounded by bricks and mortar, or even by hill and dale.

Traveling may have made him think nationally, but flying will make him think far more largely. He will see England and France lying close to each other, separated only by a shining strip of water. He will see the green and brown mosaic of Belgium, which in its turn merges into the distant shadow of Holland, while, still farther on, across the wide Scheldt he will see the distant lowlands sweep on over the rim of the world.

How will he regard petty spites between individuals and cliques then? the birdman asks. He can cover with his thumb from the heights a feverish city swarming with a million people. What will he think of those who live next to each other and will not speak? How mean and petty their quarrels and jealousies and hates will seem.

The true meaning of human intercourse and friendship will come home to him. He will gain an almost divine outlook upon the world. Dishonesty, civil strife, all will seem to him contemptible. Perhaps, say the aviators, this is the new view which will bring the millennium.

## NOTHING DOING FOR JOSEPH

Might Be the Engineer, but Found He Had Little Control Over Steam Powers.

Meekly made up his mind that he wasn't going to be bossed any longer by his wife, so when he went home at noon he called out, imperiously: "Laura! Laura!"

Mrs. Meekly came out of the kitchen with perspiration on her face, her hands covered with war flour, and a rolling-pin in her hand.

"What do you want with Laura?" she asked.

Meekly, staggered, but braced himself up. "I want you to understand, madam," and he tapped his breast dramatically—"that I am the engineer of this establishment, that I am—"

"Oh, you are, are you? Well, Joseph, I want you to understand that I—here she looked dangerous—"I am the boiler that might blow up and sling the engineer over into the next street. Do you hear the steam escaping, Joseph?"

Joseph heard, and prayed that he might be passed Grade 1 when he went before the medical board.—London Tit-Bits.

### Locating Ore Beds.

Beds of ore are stated to have been located at a distance of two and a half miles by the electrical method patented in the United States by Professor R. A. Fessenden. In the locality where the existence of valuable ore is suspected, a number of holes several miles apart are bored, then filled with water, and a Fessenden sound oscillator is immersed in one as a transmitting apparatus, the receiver submerged in each of the other holes being an Eindhoven recording oscillograph. The holes may be five miles or more apart over the area being investigated. In the study of the oscillograph records, special attention is given to the relation between sounds received direct and those from echoes, and it is found possible to get a fair idea of the character of intervening masses of rock and of the position and distance of neighboring deposits of ore.

### World's Greatest Soldier.

Physically, Foch is a little man, his inches are about those of Napoleon, and he has Grant's fondness for the cigar. Like Joffre, a southerner, he has frankness of speech which his old commander has never displayed. Unlike Petain his words are rarely caustic and he has made friends among all his allies. An old man, close to seventy, yet younger than Clemenceau, he was still handsome when the war began, but the strain has marked his face and only his eyes reveal an unshaken spirit.—Frank H. Simonds in Metropolitan.

### Sing Sing Jail Short of Labor.

The labor shortage has hit even Sing Sing, which has a stationary supply of 1,500 men. The officials are puzzled because they are unwilling to employ women. Although Warden Moyer has an allowance for a maid, he never has hired one. The only woman ever employed within the prison walls, a telephone operator, left after a few days, saying that there were too many men.

### BREWERY FOOD FACTORY.

Houston, Dec. 30.—Preparatory to the manufacture of condensed milk, evaporated cream, soft cheese and other milk products, the Houston Ice and Brewing company has placed orders for improved machinery to be installed early in the year in the plant formerly used as a brewery, and operations will begin in the new industry as soon as machinery and equipment are in readiness, according to announcements just made.

### SENATOR WANTS INJUNCTION.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The secretary of state was asked in a resolution introduced by Senator King of Utah to inform the senate whether claims of Americans against the Mexican government for personal and property damages caused by depredations in that country have ever been presented to the government of Mexico and what steps are being taken to prosecute the claims and liquidate settlements.

Miss Olivia Suber left yesterday for Waco, to be at the bedside of her sister, Mrs. Laura Kestler, who is seriously ill with pneumonia.

## EVEN THE INDIANS OF ALASKA CATCH DEMOCRATIC IDEAS

(By Associated Press)

Sitka, Alaska, Dec. 30. — War, mostly of the smoldering variety, but which in past generations has blazed up and drawn blood, no longer exists between the Sitka and Wrangell clans of the Kock-Wan-Ton caste of the Thlinket Indian tribe of southeastern Alaska. Peace was declared at a meeting November 11, the same day on which the world war armistice was signed.

Democratic principles, taught the younger Indians by the United States government teachers, prevailed at the peace conference. The Indians decided to set aside their tribal customs. Disputes, the Indians decided, in the future will be settled by the white man's law instead of by hostilities. No Indian now living can remember the time when the Sitkas and Wrangells were at peace. There has been bad blood between them for years. The last futile attempt to make peace took place in the early '80s, when Jack Yaquan, father of one of the delegates at the last meeting, led his tribe of Sitkas to Wrangell to make peace. A war cry greeted their arrival and nearly all of the visitors were massacred by the Wrangells. Chief Yaquan was among the Sitkas killed.

Old men of the tribes, it is said, refused to let the hostility die out and endeavored to keep alive the fires of hatred. With the passing of many of the old tribesmen, however, the younger men, imbued with the ideas of modern civilization taught them in the government schools, decided they wanted peace.

## SHERMAN MAN COMES TO BRYAN FOR BRIDE

This afternoon there occurred a very pretty home wedding, when Mrs. Mita Gordon and H. E. Hall were married at the residence of Rev. John Wright Holsapple.

Mrs. Hall is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Holsapple and Mr. Hall is the secretary-treasurer of the Texas nursery company of Sherman, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall left on the afternoon train for Houston, and after spending a short honeymoon in the southern part of the state they will return to Sherman, where they will make their future home.

Only the family and a few intimate friends were present at the wedding.

## COLORED PEOPLE RESPONDED TO ALL GOVERNMENT CALLS

(By Associated Press)

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 31. — L. B. Moore, dean of Howard university, Washington, D. C., and a prominent negro educator, in addressing the institute for negro clergymen held here under the auspices of the national committee on churches and the moral aims of the war, said:

"This war must be followed by the promotion of good will and by co-operation among the peoples of the earth, based on justice. If we do not have this co-operation the soldiers will have fought in vain. Today we face the problems of reconstruction, conservation and education. Men will think more in terms of the world problems in considering the new day that is to come. There will be a new valuation upon discipline, a new vision of brotherhood, new efforts in thrift and industry."

He called attention to the ready response on the part of the colored people to every demand of the government and expressed the hope of the extension of democracy through the granting of every opportunity for the development of the negro race.

## INJUNCTION AGAINST STRIKERS IS SOUGHT

Kansas City, Dec. 31. — A permanent injunction sought by the street railway company restraining striking motormen and conductors or others from interfering with the operation of street cars will be issued tomorrow by Judge Van Valkenburg in the federal court if he can find legal ground for such action. Judge Van Valkenburg announced after hearing arguments on the return of a temporary injunction issued at the company's request shortly after the strike began, December 11. The hearing was continued until tomorrow to permit the attorney for the strikers to present further facts.

The patrol of the Seventh regiment, Missouri national guard, was increased late yesterday.

### LAW AGAINST LYNCHING.

Austin, Dec. 31.—Gov. Hobby was called upon by a committee of fourteen members, headed by H. L. Mims of Houston, representing the national association for the advancement of colored people, and requested to include in his message to the coming session of the legislature recommendation for the passage of legislation to prevent lynchings in Texas. The delegation pointed out to the governor that this is the first time that any Texas executive had been urged to support such legislation, and they respectfully requested of him that he give the matter favorable consideration. The governor told the committee that the petition would be given consideration and attention.

## SWEDEN VIOLATED NEUTRALITY LAW TO HELP GERMANY

London, Dec. 31.—Charges of flagrant abuse of neutrality by a Swedish army official have been made in the prize court here by Sir Frederick Smith, attorney general. He asked for condemnation as a prize of \$2,500,000 worth of wool, seized in seven vessels and claimed by the royal Swedish army administration. The wool, the attorney general alleged, was bought with German money for use in Germany.

This was one of a series of cases, Sir Frederick asserted, in which the late Swedish government, or Lieut. Col. Willand, head of the equipment section of the Swedish army, lent its name improperly as consignees. Willand, who had not been repudiated by the Swedish government, Sir Frederick said, had bought goods with funds supplied by Germany.

"These are grave allegations," the attorney general said. "It is not quite clear where the money came from, but there were sham shippers and sham consignees of a commodity of which Germany was in desperate need, and either or both let themselves to chicanery in order that this court and the representatives of the British navy might be misled."

## SELEY FUNERAL IS ATTENDED BY MANY PROMINENT TEXANS

Waco, Dec. 30.—Attended by prominent business men from various parts of the state and by residents of Waco from all walks of life, the funeral of W. W. Seley took place this afternoon at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Rev. W. P. Witsell officiating. Every seat in the edifice was occupied, while many stood in the rear. The funeral cortege, composed entirely of automobiles, was nearly two miles long. The burial took place at Oakwood cemetery, the Masons conducting services at the grave. A special car via the interurban arrived early in the afternoon bringing many prominent Dallas men to Waco for the funeral.

Mr. Seley had been president of the Waco state bank for twenty-seven years at the time of his death and was also the owner and proprietor of the new State House hotel. He was one of the most prominent Masons in Texas, having taken all the degrees of the Masonic fraternity. He was a past potentate of Hela temple, Dallas. He was formerly district director and chairman of the McLennan county chapter of the Red Cross. Mr. Seley is survived by his widow, two sons and one daughter, Chapman M. and Ira W. Seley, and Mrs. H. M. Richey, all of Waco.

## JAPAN SEEING WITH DIFFERENT EYES NOW

(By Associated Press) Tokio, Dec. 31.—The rapidly with which the United States prepared for war and the magnitude and success of her military operations continue to draw expressions of admiration from the Japanese. Generally speaking, the public in Japan regarded the United States as a peace-loving nation, which, having no bent for war, could never do much in the building up of a great army. The wonderful transformation of America in the war is the subject of many articles by prominent publicists. Thus, Dr. Shigeo Suyehiro, professor of Kyoto university, writes:

"There is no disguising the fact that prior to the war the Japanese did not believe in the military strength of America, but the present titanic struggle has demonstrated beyond all doubt the error of the Japanese estimate. The United States has become a great military power at a bound and her navy is second only to that of Great Britain. The financial resources of America are something tremendous. It is stated that America would be able to keep the war going for a quarter of a century at the rate of expenditure which she spent for the first year. Nor is this all. The Americans are as great spiritually as their country is almost limitless in her resources. Just imagine that the Americans—whom some Japanese consider as slavish worshippers of Mammon—working for their country at an allowance of \$1 a year; they endured the hardship of meatless and wheatless days in order to obtain a supply of surplus provisions available for the allies; and no dissenting voice was raised against the proposed restriction of the manufacture of liquor. The material and spiritual sacrifices made by the Americans in the cause of the war, as evidenced in these and other things, are really wonderful, showing as they do the greatness of America and her people."

Dr. Suyehiro thought that it would be the height of absurdity for Japan to pick a quarrel with such a great country without a sufficient cause belli. Japan should stand for an open door policy in the Far East, but in return she should receive similar treatment in Indo-China, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. He said that America had been excluding all Japanese immigrants, but he thought it very doubtful whether she was sufficiently justified in so doing. Japan, he said, should strive to have the United States correct her attitude, not by brute force, but by appealing to her sense of justice and humanity, and this he applied with equal force to British and French territory where discrimination against the Japanese is in force.

Morris Mitchell of Wheelock is reported quite ill. He was taken sick Sunday, and friends are very anxious about him.

## BALLIN, GERMANY'S GREAT SHIPPING MAN PREDICTED DISASTER

Sidney, Australia, Dec. 31.—Albert Ballin, general director of the Hamburg-American steamship company, who is reported to have committed suicide just before the signing of the armistice, had predicted disaster for the German overseas trade as an outcome of the war. This is disclosed by the publication here of a letter which Herr Ballin had written in December, 1917, apparently to Dr. Rothenau, a privy councillor at Berlin. A copy of this letter was made public here by J. M. Paxton, a resident of Sydney, who received it from a friend in London. In it Ballin declared that whether Germany or England was victorious in the war the consequences to German foreign trade would be disastrous. The letter reads in part:

"Most of what we read in the newspapers as to our preparedness for embarking on brisk trade and manufactures as soon as peace has been concluded is, I fear, written with the manifest intention of heartening our people, who are notoriously ignorant of our actual economic conditions, and of that threatens them."

He said that the German mercantile marine was "in a perilous condition" and that the bill to re-establish and strengthen it, which at the time of writing was before the reichstag, would show no results for at least five years. In that time Germany's great maritime competitors, Great Britain, the United States and Japan, and the neutrals, Norway, Denmark and Holland, would profit enormously. Ballin reminded his friend that he (Ballin) vainly begged the Berlin authorities not to engage in unrestricted submarine warfare, and he concluded:

"You and I know that the Americans are probably the most idealistic nation on the earth's surface. In antagonizing America we have done a disastrous thing, a thing which will throw a cold shadow on our economic life for a generation."

The latter part of Ballin's letter ran: "But if I am concerned about our relations with the United States, I am still more anxious about our relations with Great Britain. I realize as never before that all the increase in our wealth, all the success which attended our enterprises in the year before the war, were owing to our intercourse with the British empire."

Her home ports, her dominions and colonies, were freely opened to our shippers and traders. Sometimes I wondered at this generosity and even called it folly. Is it to be imagined or a moment that those old relations will return? I am not to be supposed, dear Herr Geheimrat (the privy councillor) as saying one word in favor of Great Britain's policy in this war. I believe that she entered it from some base motive. Consider what we are risking. We look forward to resuming our sea trade. We build our proudest expectations on this. How are we to resume it in face of an Anglo-Saxondom which loathes and must loathe our presence among them? But we must beat England, you say, no matter what the consequence. And I agree. All I say is that whether we beat her or she beats us, the consequences will be the same—disaster to our overseas trade if Great Britain so wills it. We may, in the event of victory, impose all sorts of conditions securing us most favored-nation treatment, securing us free entry into British ports everywhere. No sane man believes that these conditions will help us. With a hostile British empire, galled and fretted with our military success, raging at its losses, hopelessly alienated, how are we to secure the raw material which this empire alone can supply? That great empire is self-contained and we are not, and all the military victories and all the wild will-o'-the-wisps about Hamburg to Bagdad will not be of any help to us."

### THE CLOSING YEAR.

(J. W. Holsapple.) While others sing of closing years With saddened hearts and falling tears, Let's tune our harps to joyful lays And sing aloud our Master's praise.

The blessings which the old year brought

Should not be counted now for naught Because, forsooth, some sorrow came Mixed with sadness in the same.

But one by one we them should count And ne'er forget the living fount From which the least of them has come To bless us in our earthly home.

## Hayes' Healing Honey STOPS THE TICKLE HEALS THE THROAT CURES THE COUGH

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